

Carmarthenshire County Council.



Annual Report

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH.

FOR THE YEAR 1937



WILLIAM M. LLOYD

M.B., Ch.B. D.P.H.

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Public Health Department,

Shire Hall,

Carmarthen,

28th September, 1938.

To the Chairman and Members of the Carmarthenshire
County Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Third Annual Report on the health services and the state of the Public Health of Carmarthenshire for the year 1937.

This is the third Annual Report I have submitted since I commenced duties as County Medical Officer of Health in September, 1936, and as it covers my first full year of office, the present Report is more comprehensive than the previous ones.

The following is a brief summary of the principal vital statistics for 1937, and a comparison with corresponding figures for 1936:—

	1937.	1936.
Area of County in acres	588472	588472
Population at 1931 Census	179100	179100
Estimated population in mid-year	174090	176390
Nett Births	2486	2461
Birth rate for the County per 1000 population	14.2	13.9
Birth rate for England and Wales per 1000 population	14.9	14.8
Number of deaths in County	2238	2349
Death rate for County per 1000 population	12.8	13.3
Death rate for England and Wales per 1000 population	12.4	12.1
Infant mortality rate per 1000 births in County	55.5	64.6
Infant mortality rate per 1000 births for England and Wales	58.0	59.0
Number of deaths from Heart Disease ...	548	584
Number of deaths from Cancer	254	277
Number of deaths from Tuberculosis (all <i>forms</i>)	<i>148</i>	<i>193</i>
Death rate of Mothers during child-births (per 1000 total births)	7.93	6.5

The Maternal mortality rates for Carmarthenshire have been consistently high for many years. The puerperal mortality rate in the County in 1937 was 7.9 per 1000 total births. The years 1937 and 1938 (up to the time of going to Press) have been noteworthy in the number of measures that have been taken in the County with a view to reducing the number of maternal deaths. A comprehensive Midwives Scheme has been put into operation, greater use has been made of the services of the Consultant Obstetrician, Hospital accommodation has been acquired by the Council for abnormal maternity cases and cases from insanitary homes; provision has been made for the isolation and treatment of cases of puerperal sepsis at the County Isolation Hospital; fees charged to patients for maternity hospital accommodation have been reduced to reasonable limits; the nutrition of expectant mothers have been more amply catered for, and it has been resolved to include in the estimates for the year 1939 an item for the provision of ante-natal care for expectant mothers.

During 1937 School Medical Service schemes of treatment were extended to cover the needs of children under school age. Thus schemes for the removal of tonsils and adenoids, ophthalmic examination, treatment of crippling defects, treatment of all ear, nose and throat defects, cleft palate and harelip became available for pre-school children.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for their interest and support. I also desire to express my appreciation of the work of my clerical staff.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM M. LLOYD,
County Medical Officer.

Public Health Staff.

<i>County Medical Officer of Health and Chief School Medical Officer</i>	Dr. William M. Lloyd, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<i>Assistant School Medical Officers</i>	Dr. Gladys M. Herbert, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Dr. E. T. Davies Humphreys, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
<i>Ophthalmic Surgeons (part-time)</i>	Mr. J. J. Healy, M.B., Ch.B., Mr. E. K. Roy Thomas, F.R.C.S.E.
<i>Ear, Nose & Throat Surgeons (part-time)</i>	Mr. T. I. Williams, F.R.C.S.E. Mr. C. P. Robinson, M.Ch., F.R.C.S.E. Mr. J. Crowther, F.R.C.S.E. Mr. H. H. Mathias, F.R.C.S.
<i>Orthopaedic Surgeon (part-time)</i>	Mr. A. O. Parker, M.D., C.M.
<i>Obstetric Consultant</i>	Mr. J. Lloyd Davies, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.E.
<i>Consultant in Plastic Surgery (Cleft palate, hare-lip, etc.)</i>	Mr. T. Pomfret Kilner, F.R.C.S.
<i>Medical Officer to County Isolation Hospital (part-time)</i> ...	Dr. D. H. Griffiths, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
<i>Matron to County Isolation Hospital</i>	Miss Vera E. Meredith S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M.
<i>School Dental Officer</i> ...	Mr. G. U. Griffiths, L.D.S.
<i>Assistant School Dental Officers</i>	Mr. L. C. Bodey, L.D.S. (re- signed 30th June, 1937). Mr. J. R. P. Thomas, L.D.S. (temporary from 1st. Nov. to 31st. Dec., 1937).
<i>Orthopaedic Sisters—Senior...</i>	Miss M. G. Thomas, C.S.M.M.G.
<i>Assistant...</i>	Miss M. R. Hughes, C.S.M.M.G.
<i>Supervisor of Nurses and Midwives</i>	Miss L. G. Newcomb S.R.N., S.C.M.
<i>County Analyst</i>	Mr. Clarence A. Seyler, B.Sc., F.I.C.
<i>Bacteriologist</i>	Dr. A. F. Sladden, M.D.

LOCALIZATION OF HEALTH VISITORS.

Whole-Time.

<i>District.</i>				<i>Nurse.</i>
Amman Valley (Cwmamman and Brynamman)	...	...	...	Nurse R. A. Roberts.
Ammanford	...	...	...	" M. Matthews.
Trimsaran	...	...	...	" E. Davies.
Burry Port	...	...	...	" F. M. Williams.
Cwmgwili	...	...	...	" M. Jones.
St. Clears	...	...	...	" C. F. Isaacs.
Carmarthen Rural	...	...	...	" E. G. Davies.

Part-Time.

<i>District.</i>					<i>Nurse.</i>
Drefach	...	...	...	Nurse	E. Sprague.
Llanddarog	...	...	...	"	M. H. Davies.
Llangendeirne	...	...	...	"	M. E. Williams.
Abergwili	...	...	...	"	M. Langley.
Nantgaredig	...	...	...	"	H. Morgan.
Llangathen	...	...	...	"	E. A. Olley.
Llanfihangel-Aberbythich	...	...	...	"	J. Edwards.
Llandilo	...	...	...	"	E. Jones.
Llansawel	...	...	...	"	D. Perkins.
Talley	...	...	...	"	M. J. Phillips
Llanfynydd	...	...	...	"	E. A. Jones.
Llandovery	...	...	...	"	M. Davies.
Cilycwm	...	...	...	"	E. Jones.
Caio	...	...	...	"	E. A. Rees.
Llangadock	...	...	...	"	C. Jones.
Llansadwrn and Llanwrda	...	...	...	"	E. A. Evans.
Newcastle Emlyn	...	...	...	"	M. A. Gibbs-Jones.
Henllan	...	...	...	"	B. M. Jenkins.
Ferryside	...	...	...	"	M. M. T. Richards.
Llanstephan	...	...	...	"	E. A. Baseley.
Whitland	...	...	...	"	M. Owen.
Llandilo North Ward	...	...	...	"	E. J. Hughes.
Llangunnor	...	...	...	"	K. E. Critchley.
Duffryn Taf	...	...	...	"	N. Thomas.
Felinfoel	...	...	...	"	R. A. Thompson Banner
Pontyates	...	...	...	"	C. B. Pritchard.
Gorslas and Cefneithin	...	...	...	"	A. C. Anthony-Jones.
Ammanford—Saron	...	...	...	"	R. Davies.
" Tycroes	...	...	...	"	M. E. M. Finch.
Tumble	...	...	...	"	E. A. Jones.
Dafen	...	...	...	"	E. Darkin.
Pencader	...	...	...	"	E. Jenkins.
Llanybyther	...	...	...	"	S. Rees.
Kidwelly	...	...	...	"	M. Morgan.
Pontyberem	...	...	...	"	O. Evans.
Penygroes	...	...	...	"	G. M. Williams.
Llandebie	...	...	...	"	E. Davies.

* Llanelli Rural

(retired Sept. 1938)

E. A. Stephens

SANITARY DISTRICTS AND OFFICERS.

Name of District.	Medical Officer of Health.	Whole time or Part time.	Sanitary Inspector.	Whole time or Part time.	Whether holding R. S. Institute Certificate.
<i>URBAN.</i>					
Llanelli ...	Dr. L. W. Pole ...	Whole time.	Richard Evans ... John E. Marks ... Ivor Reynold Rees ...	Whole time. Do. Do.	Yes & Meat Certificate. Yes. Yes.
Carmarthen ...	Dr. A. R. Culley ...	Do.	James Evans ...	Do.	Yes.
Llandilo ...	Dr. W. A. T. Lloyd ...	Part time	Thomas George Price...	Part time.	Yes.
Llandovery ...	Dr. J. T. Price ...	Do.	Evan Williams ...	Do.	No; appointed in 1902.
Kidwelly ...	Dr. D. Beynon Davies ...	Do.	J. E. Vaughan Evans	Do.	Yes.
Newcastle-Emlyn ...	Dr. J. Penry ...	Do.	Joshua Evans ...	Do.	Yes.
Ammanford ...	Dr. A. Harper ...	Do.	F. W. Child ...	Do.	Yes.
Burry Port ...	Dr. W. D. Williams ...	Do.	J. E. Vaughan Evans	Do.	Yes.
Cwmamman ...	Dr. John Davies ...	Do.	J. Owen Parry ...	Do.	Yes.
<i>RURAL.</i>					
Llanelli ...	Dr. D. C. Evans ...	Do.	T. M. Griffiths ... David Rees ... D. E. Jones ... D. I. Treharne ...	Whole time. Do. Do. Do.	Yes. No; long service. Yes & Meat Certificate. Yes.
Carmarthen ...	Dr. A. R. Culley ...	Whole time.	Edwin Mansel Job ... W. Williams ... W. E. Jones ...	Do. Do. Do.	Yes. Yes. Yes.
Llandilo-fawr ...	Dr. W. A. T. Lloyd ... Dr. W. T. Lawson ...	Part time. Do.	David Owen ... Evan Williams ... R. P. Walters ...	Do. Part time. Whole time.	Yes. No; appointed in 1902. Yes.
Newcastle-Emlyn	Dr. E. Evans ...	Do.	Joshua Evans ...	Part time.	Yes.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Hospitals—Public and Voluntary.

1.—*Infectious Diseases*.—The number of beds available in the County for cases of infectious diseases other than smallpox is as follows:—

County Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	...	44
Llanelly Borough Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	...	10
					—
					54
					—

2.—*Smallpox*.—No provision for a smallpox hospital has been made by the Council, but negotiations are proceeding (1938) for the use of the Swansea Borough Smallpox Hospital when required.

3.—*For Tuberculosis*.—Institutional treatment of tuberculosis is carried out in the sanatoria and hospitals of the Welsh National Memorial Association.

4.—*For Venereal Diseases*.—The Council have arrangements for in-patient treatment of patients with Venereal diseases at the Swansea General and Eye Hospital. Ten patients received treatment during 1937.

5.—*For Maternity Cases*.—Six beds for maternity cases were allocated at the County Infirmary, Carmarthen, for the use of the County Council cases during the latter part of 1937. This number has been increased to sixteen in 1938. Cases of puerperal sepsis are treated at the County Isolation Hospital. There are also five beds available in the Public Assistance Institutions of the County for Maternity cases.

6.—*For Cases of Tonsils and Adenoids, Polypi, Deviated Nasal Septum, Mastoid Disease and other Nasal, Antral and Sinus Conditions*.—The Council have arrangements with the Carmarthen Infirmary, Llandovery Cottage Hospital, and Goring Nursing Home, Llanelly, for the treatment of these conditions in pre-school and school children.

7.—*For Cleft Palate*.—Arrangements have been made for the treatment of cleft palate in pre-school and school children at the Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, Aalton, Hampshire, by Mr. T. Pomfret Kilner, F.R.C.S.

8.—*For Orthopaedic Cases.*—Institutional treatment of cripples up to the age of 16 years is carried out for the Council at the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff, and at the country branch of the hospital at Cross Ways, Cowbridge.

9.—*For Mental Cases.*—Mental cases from the County are admitted to the Joint Counties Mental Hospital, Carmarthen.

10.—*Beds available for Sick, Maternity and Mental Cases in Public Assistance Institutions.*—

Institution.						Beds.
Carmarthen	...	...	...	...	...	45
Llanelly	...	...	...	...	...	63
Llandilo	...	...	...	...	...	40
						<hr/> 148 <hr/>

The Llanelly Institution alone has a separate Infirmary Section

11.—*Voluntary Hospitals.*—The accommodation available in the four voluntary hospitals within the County is as follows:—

Name of Hospital	Number of Beds.				Total No. of Beds.
	Medical	Surgical	Maternity	Children	
Carmarthen ...	70		22	8	100
Llanelly ...	4	72	...	8	84
Amman Valley		19	...	5	24
Llandovery ...	6		...	1	7
Total ...	171		22	22	215

Maternity cases are admitted to the Amman Valley Cottage Hospital if Caesarean Section is required. Extensions of the accommodation for children is being undertaken at Llanelly Hospital to the extent of about twelve beds.

In addition to the above Voluntary Hospital accommodation within the County, accommodation is also available for Carmarthenshire patients at the Swansea General Hospital.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.

1.—*Infant Welfare Centres.*—There are twenty in number, viz., Ammanford, Brynamman, Burry Port, Cwmamman, Llandovery, Llwynhendy, Pwll, Furnace, Gorslas, Tumble, Pontyberem, Ystradowen, Penygroes, Llandilo, Ffairfach, Trimsaran, Kidwelly, Whitland, Llanstephan and Llangennech.

There are in addition two contributory centres supported by joint authorities, viz., one at Pontardulais and the other at Henllan.

2.—*Orthopaedic Clinics.*—There are fifteen orthopaedic clinics, viz., at Llanelly, Ammanford, Garnant, Brynamman, Llandebie, Tumble, Pontyberem, Llandilo, Llandovery, Pencader, St. Clears, Carmarthen, Trimsaran, Burry Port, Halfway.

These are visited weekly or fortnightly by the two Orthopaedic Sisters employed by the Council. Mr. Parker, the Council's part-time Orthopaedic Surgeon, visits the County six times a year and attends at the three Central Clinics, viz., at Carmarthen, Llanelly and Ammanford.

3.—*Eye Clinics.*—There are four Eye Clinics, viz., at Carmar-Llanelly, Ammanford and Lampeter. Pre-school and school children and cases under the Blind Persons Act are examined at these clinics as occasion arises by the two part-time Ophthalmic Surgeons.

4.—*Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics.*—Pre-school and school children suffering from any ear, nose and throat condition requiring specialist advice are examined under arrangements made by the Council at Llandovery Cottage Hospital, Carmarthen Infirmary, and the Goring Road Nursing Home, Llanelly.

5.—*Dental Clinics.*—The School Dental Officers carry out their work at the schools.

6.—*Tuberculosis.*—Consultations are carried out at the Dispensaries of the Welsh National Memorial Association.

7.—*Venereal Diseases Centre.*—This is held at the Swansea General and Eye Hospital.

The above Clinics are held in schools, vestries or in hospitals as the case may be. During 1937 a new clinic was in the course of erection at Ammanford. This is the first clinic in the County to be built specifically as a centre for the health activities of the Educa-

tion and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees. It is intended to carry out the following duties at this Clinic:—Infant Welfare, Ante-natal and post-natal consultations, orthopaedics, dental work, eye examinations, treatment of minor ailments, supervision of "special" cases. It is to be hoped that this Clinic is the forerunner of others. There is also need of such clinics at Llanelly (either jointly with Llanelly Borough or otherwise), Tumble and Llandilo. The erection of a new Clinic in Carmarthen has also been decided upon by the Carmarthen Town Council.

Laboratory Facilities.

The Council have arrangements with

(a) Beck Laboratory, Swansea General and Eye Hospital for the examination of Bacteriological specimens. The Laboratory is under the direction of Dr. A. F. Sladden. The following bacteriological work was done at the Beck Laboratory for the County Council during the year 1937:—

Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	1082
Tests for Diphtheria Virulence	...	...	43
Blood for evidence of Enteric fevers	...	...	8
Milk sample for Tubercle Bacilli	...	...	6
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli	...	...	1
Spinal and other fluids	...	...	3
Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	...	...	6
			<hr/>
			1149
			<hr/>

118 of the swabs were Positive for Diphtheria. Virulence was found in 13 of the special examinations of diphtheria cultures.

Of the tests for Virulence 11 were made on strains from throats (27% proved virulent) and 32 on nasal strains (28% proved virulent).

Tests made under the Venereal Diseases Scheme:—

Wasserman reactions	...	...	298
Films, examinations for Gonococci	...	...	289
Exudate for Spirochaetes	...	...	1
			<hr/>
			588
			<hr/>

(b) Bacteriological Laboratory of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. Examination of milk samples taken in the County is undertaken at this laboratory.

(c) Examination of Sputum, and other specimens of tubercle bacilli is undertaken by the Welsh National Memorial Association.

Motor Ambulance Transport Service.

Infectious Diseases.—The County Council possess a Motor Ambulance for the removal of cases of infectious diseases. This is stationed at the County Isolation Hospital, Tumble. During 1937 the number of patients removed to the County Isolation Hospital in the Ambulance was 312.

Non-Infectious Diseases.—The South Eastern Industrial part of the County is well provided with Ambulances, but these facilities are lacking for the rest of the County. The County Council have no arrangement for the removal of non-infectious cases to hospital nor for the payment of Ambulance charges for necessitous non-infectious cases. The following services were rendered during 1937 by the Priory of St. John's Ambulances:—

			Cases.	Mileage.
Ammanford: Accident Car	...	...	275	6532
Ammanford: General Car	...	...	1610	26103
Llanelly:	...	...	701	5060
Trimsaran:	...	...	1329	27676
Tumble	...	...	1392	24724
			5307	90095

Cars Stationed in West Glamorgan serving Carmarthenshire Areas.

			Cases.	Mileage.
Cwmllynfell	...	...	1230	27009
Gowerton	...	...	793	9553
Gwaun-cae-Gurwen	...	...	1579	25425
Pontardulais	...	...	1001	15196
			4603	77183

The above figures show an increase of 341 cases and 2281 miles compared to the figures for the Carmarthenshire cars in 1936; and an increase of 204 cases and 1071 miles in respect of the West Glamorgan cars, the latter increase being in the main due to additional conveyances for Carmarthenshire subscribers.

Continued support was given the Service by a large number of Colliery and other Companies who contract to meet their statutory liabilities by payment of an annual subscription at the rate of 1/- per man, with a minimum subscription at the rate of ten guineas where the number of men employed is under 210 (reduced to five guineas where the number of men is very small); and 120 Colliery Lodges and other bodies of employees subscribed at the rate of 1d. per man per week, thereby obtaining conveyance for themselves and dependent members of their households to or from General Hospitals, Sanatoria, Nursing Homes, etc. Unemployed men in many instances took advantage of the concession in the subscription, i.e., $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per man per week, as well as widows of subscribers and Old Age Pensioners to whom the concession is applicable.

Non-subscribers paid the prescribed charge of 1/3 per mile outward and return journey up to 100 miles, over 100 charged at 9d. per mile, waiting time charged at the rate of 5/- per hour; non-subscriber cases are few and far between in the Carmarthenshire area, where the Scheme has been universally adopted.

The Advisory Committee representative of all categories of subscribers gave the Priory valuable assistance in the operation of the Service, as well as Collectors who canvass and deal with subscriptions from "Outside" Members in the Scheme (persons who are unable to contribute by means of weekly deductions from wages).

The Priory reduced the charge for the use of the cars for conveyances in connection with Health Services in the Counties of Carmarthenshire, Glamorgan and Monmouthshire from 1/3 to 1/- per mile as from 1st January, 1937; and a further concession recently, i.e., mileage over 100 chargeable at 9d. per mile.

Nursing in the Home.

This is carried out by District Nursing Associations. There are forty-eight District Nursing Associations affiliated to the County Nursing Association, and these forty-eight Associations employ a total of fifty-three nurses, distributed as follows:—

- 7 Associations employ 9 Queen's Nurses.
- 15 Associations employ 18 State Registered Nurses.
- 26 Associations employ 26 Village Nurse Midwives.

Of the fifty-three district nurses fifty-two act as midwives in addition to district nursing, and thirty-seven undertake part-time school nursing and health visiting. Visits are paid to tubercular cases when notified by the Tuberculosis Physicians while attendances are made at Tuberculosis Dispensaries when required. A report of the work done is submitted quarterly to the Tuberculosis Medical Officer. Four new Associations were formed during the year, and this number is included in the above total.

In addition to the affiliated Associations there are two District Nursing Associations working independently, viz., the Llanelly District Nursing Association which undertakes midwifery practice mainly, and the Burry Port District Nursing Association which employs one nurse to carry out district nursing only.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

The accommodation, and work carried out in the Public Assistance Institutions of the County during 1937 is summarised in the following Tables :—

(1)—STAFF AND TOTAL NUMBER OF BEDS IN THE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INSTITUTIONS FOR SICK MATERNITY AND MENTAL CASES AT 31st DECEMBER, 1937 :—

Name of Institution.	No. of Beds on Dec. 31st, 1937 for Sick, Maternity & Mental Cases				STAFFING.				
	For Men	For Women	For Children under 16	Total	Medical		Nursing		
					Resident or Non-Resident	Whole-time or Part-time	Trained	Probationer	Assistant
Carmarthen ...	17	18	10	45	Non	Part-time	Nil	1	Nil
Llanelly ...	26	31	6	63	Non	Part-time	3	Nil	3
Llandilo ...	50	10	...	40	Non	Part-time	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total ...	73	59	16	148	...	...	3	1	3
									1
									7
									0
									8

A Visiting Nurse midwife visits the Llandilo P.A. Institution when required.

(2)—CLASSIFICATION OF THE ACCOMMODATION FOR SICK MATERNITY AND MENTAL CASES AND THE NUMBER OF BEDS OCCUPIED ON THE 31st DEC., 1937.

Name of Institution.	Classification of Wards.	Number of Wards	BEDS.							
			Men		Women		Children under 16		Total	
			Pro-vided	Occu-pied	Pro-vided	Occu-pied	Pro-vided	Occu-pied	Pro-vided	Occu-pied
Carmarthen	Chronic Sick Children Maternity	3	17	12	16	10	...	...	33	22
		1	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	
		1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	
Llanelli	Chronic Sick Children Maternity Lunacy Act Other	4	24	22	18	13	...	...	42	35
		...	...	...	...	...	6	2	6	2
		1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
		1	...	...	11	10	...	...	11	10
Llandilo	Chronic Sick Maternity	5	30	24	9	9	...	...	39	33
		1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Grand Total		17	73	60	59	42	16	2	148	104

(3)—TREATMENT OF IN-PATIENTS IN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INSTITUTIONS.

Particulars of In-Patients during year ending December 31st, 1937.	Name of Institution.			
	Carmarthen	Llanelly	Llandilo	Total
1—Total number of Admissions (including Births)	55	146	90	291
2—Number of Women confined in Hospital	8	8	5	21
3—Number of Live Births	8	8	5	21
4—Number of Still Births	Nil	1	Nil	1
5—No. of Deaths among New Born (i.e., under 4 weeks)	1	4	Nil	5
6—Total No. of Deaths among Children under one year (including those given in 5)	2	6	Nil	8
7—No. of Maternal Deaths among women admitted to Hospital for confinement	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8—Total number of Deaths	17	44	7	68
9—Total No. of Discharges (including infants born in Hospital)	34	107	73	214
10—Duration of stay of Patients in 8 and 9 above—				
(a) Under 4 weeks	22	105	39	166
(b) 4 weeks and under 13 weeks ...	25	22	28	75
(c) 13 weeks and over	4	24	13	41
11—No. of Beds occupied (excluding Cots in Maternity Ward)				
(a) Average during year	35	52	30	117
(b) Highest	36	59	37	132
(c) Lowest	22	46	25	93
12—No. of Surgical Operations under General Anaesthetic (excluding Dental)	4	Nil	Nil	Nil
13—No. of Abdominal Sections	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(4)—CLASSIFICATION OF IN-PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED FROM OR DIED IN THE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INSTITUTIONS DURING YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1937.

DISEASE GROUPS.	Children under 16		Men & Women	
	Dis-charged	Died	Dis-charged	Died
A.—Acute Infectious Disease	7	...	...	...
B.—Influenza ... ..	...	1	30	1
C.—Tuberculosis—Pulmonary ... ..	...	...	...	...
Non-Pulmonary ... ..	...	...	...	...
D.—Malignant Disease ... ..	...	...	1	7
E.—Rheumatism—(1) Acute Rheumatism ... ..	...	...	...	...
(2) Non-Articular Rheumatism ... ..	...	...	13	...
(3) Chronic Arthritis ... ..	...	...	3	2
F.—Venereal Disease ... ..	...	...	1	...
G.—Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	...	...	...	...
H.—Puerperal Fever—				
(a) Women confined in Hospital ... ..	...	...	...	...
(b) Other cases ... ..	...	...	...	...
I.—Other Diseases and Accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth ... ..	...	...	2	...
J.—Mental Diseases (a) Senile Dementia ... ..	...	...	...	...
(b) Other ... ..	...	...	4	...
K.—Senile Decay ... ..	...	...	...	14
L.—Accidental Injury and Violence ... ..	...	...	2	1
M.—Disease of Nervous System and Sense Organs ... ..	...	...	12	8
N.—Disease of Respiratory System	2	...	22	8
O.— „ „ Circulatory System ... ..	...	1	3	13
P.— „ „ Digestive System ... ..	...	...	3	...
Q.— „ „ Genito Urinary System ... ..	...	...	1	3
R.— „ „ Skin ... ..	...	...	7	3
S.— Other Diseases	10	...	51	...
T.—Mothers & Infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included above— Mothers ... ..	...	...	18	...
Infants	16	...	...	...
U.—Any persons not falling under any of the above headings ... ..	...	6	6	...
Totals	35	8	179	60

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area.

The Administrative County which has an area of 588,472 acres, is the largest in Wales. It is divided into four municipal boroughs: Llanelly, Carmarthen, Kidwelly and Llandovery; five Urban districts: Llandilo, Newcastle Emlyn, Ammanford, Burry Port and Cwmamman; four Rural districts: Llanelly, Carmarthen, Llandilo and Newcastle Emlyn.

Population.

At the first Census taken in 1801, the population of the whole County was 67,317. By 1901 the population was 135,328, an increase of 101% as compared with an increase during the same period of 266% for England and Wales. Between 1901 and 1911 the population of the County increased by 18.5% to 160,406, and this was followed in the next two decades respectively, by increases of 9.1% to 175,073 in 1921, and 2.3% to 179,100 in 1931. The mid-year population for 1937 as estimated by the Registrar General, was 174090 (Urban 73,090, and Rural, 101,000), a decrease of 2,300 on the estimated population for 1936, and of 5,010 since 1931. The estimated population for 1937 is 983 fewer than in 1921.

Births.

The number of births registered in the Whole County in 1937 was 2486, giving a birth rate of 14.2 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 14.9 for England and Wales. Of these 2486 births, 1022 occurred in Urban districts, and 1464 in Rural districts. The excess of births over deaths in 1937 was 248 as compared with 1957 in 1921, and 381 in 1931.

The addition of years to the span of life which has been brought about by improved sanitation, social measures, medical science, etc., can never compensate for the loss of new lives to the population which is the consequence of the falling birth rate. The average age of the population is steadily rising, owing largely to the declining birth rate and the consequent increased proportion of lives in the older age groups, and this will tend to give rise to an increase in the death rate quite apart from public health considerations.

Of the 2486 registered births, 102 (Urban 29 and Rural 73) were illegitimate.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered during 1937 was 2238 (Urban 902 and Rural 1336), giving a death rate of 12.8 per 1000 population (Urban 12.3 and Rural 13.2) as compared with 12.4 for England and Wales.

The chief causes of death during 1937 were:—

	1937.			1936.		
	No.	Rate per 1000 Population.		No.	Rate per 1000 Population.	
Heart Disease	... 548	3.1	...	584	3.3	
Cancer	... 254	1.4	...	277	1.5	
Tuberculosis (all forms)	... 148	.85	...	193	1.09	
Cerebral Haemorrhage	... 122	.70	...	134	.75	
Bronchitis	... 72	.41	...	73	.41	
Pneumonia	... 117	.66	...	118	.67	
Influenza	... 70	.40	...	26	.14	

Deaths from these causes constituted 59.4% of the total deaths. The senile mortality as indicated by the number of deaths of persons over 65 years was 1096.

Influenza was the most fatal infectious disease, causing 70 deaths. Diphtheria came second, accounting for 17 deaths.

Whooping Cough caused 10 deaths. Four deaths occurred from Measles.

The Infant Mortality Rate.

The number of deaths under one year amounted to 138 which corresponds to a rate of 55.5 per 1000 live births (64.6) in 1936, as compared with 58.0 for England and Wales.

Maternal Mortality.

The number of deaths which occurred as the result of child-birth was 21, giving a maternal mortality rate of 8.44 per 1000 live births, or 7.93 per 1000 total births (live and still births).

ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Small Pox.

No cases of Small Pox were notified during the year. The number of Certificates of successful Primary Vaccinations of children under 14 received during the year was 1337. Statutory declarations of conscientious objection to vaccination were received in respect of 602 cases. Table 111. shows the returns respecting the vaccination of children in each district in the County for the year 1937.

Diphtheria.

279 cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year (114 Urban and 165 Rural), with 17 deaths (Urban 3, Rural 14) giving a ^{rate} deaths equivalent to .05 per 1000 of the population. 227 cases notified during 1936 (65 Urban and 162 Rural), and 9 deaths equivalent to .05 per 1000 of the population.

(a) *Diphtheria Immunisation in Schools.*—During the year, the work of diphtheria immunisation of the children attending Trimsaran, Drefach and Tumble Schools was completed so far as possible. At the time of going to press (1938) the following schools had also been completed:—Gwendraeth, Bankffosfelen, Garnant, Cwmamman, Glanamman, Brynamman, Cefnbrynbrain and Ystradowen

The first large scale diphtheria immunisation scheme in the County was commenced in 1935, and there are now (1938) well over 2000 school children who have been protected against diphtheria. A feature of the work has been the very high percentage of consents to immunisation. Although immunisation is primarily the concern of the Local Sanitary Authorities, the County Council Public Health staff have played a prominent part by initiating and organising the work in most cases, and by obtaining consents for immunisation; the Council's Medical Officers and Health Visitors have also invariably assisted in the actual immunisation.

Very close co-operation has taken place in connection with this work with the local Sanitary Authorities, and I wish to record my appreciation of the active support of the local Medical Officers of Health. I must also pay tribute to the Headteachers for their invaluable assistance.

(b) *Immunisation at Infant Welfare Centres.*—This is carried out by the Medical Officers in charge of the Centres when immunisation is considered necessary, and special sessions are occasionally held for the purpose. The immunising material is provided free by the County Council.

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases notified during 1937 was 256 (Urban 92, Rural 164). The corresponding figures for 1936 were 231 cases (Urban 112, Rural 119). There were two deaths from Scarlet Fever in the Rural area during 1937.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

There were 23 cases notified under the 1926 Regulations during the year as compared with 24 in 1936. There were 5 deaths from Puerperal Sepsis, giving a death rate of 2.01 per 1000 live births, and 1.8 per 1000 total births. The corresponding figures for 1936 were 4 deaths, equivalent to 1.5 per 1000 total births. The number of deaths from other puerperal causes was 16, giving a death rate of 6.4 per 1000 live births and 6.04 per 1000 total births.

Typhoid Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever).

The number of cases notified during 1937 was 8 (Urban 7 and Rural 1) Deaths, Nil. The corresponding figures for 1936 were:—Urban 2, Rural 2, Whole County 4, Deaths, Nil.

Cerebro Spinal Fever.

One case was notified during the year in the Urban Area, which proved fatal. During 1936, 2 cases were notified, with 5 deaths.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

One case was notified during 1937. There were no cases notified during 1936.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

There were four cases notified (Urban 2, Rural 2), and 5 deaths (Urban 1, Rural 4) during the year. No cases were notified during 1936. There were two deaths (Urban 1, Rural 1).

Infectious Disease and the Schools.

During the year the following Schools were closed by the Education Committee on the advice of the School Medical Officer, on account of infectious disease:—

<i>School.</i>	<i>Infectious Disease.</i>	<i>Period of Closure.</i>
Penygaer Cl. ...	Diphtheria ...	4th Jan.—10th Jan.
Conwil Elvet Cl. ..	Influenza ...	29th Jan.—7th Feb.
Penybont Cl. ...	Influenza ...	8th Feb.—14th Feb.
Laugharne N.P. ...	Whooping Cough and Influenza	8th Feb.—14th Feb.
Nantcwmrhys Cl. ...	Influenza ...	17th Feb.—28th Feb.
Llangendeirne Cl. ...	Chicken Poz ...	5th May—11th May
Llandilo Infants' ... N.P.	Whooping Cough	20th July—30th July
Yspsyty N.P. ...	Measles	22nd Nov.—5th Dec
Yspsyty N.P. ...	Measles	13th Dec.—22nd Dec

Certificates were also issued to Schools where the attendance fell below 60 per cent. for a complete week on account of an epidemic of infectious disease. These certificates enable the attendance for the period to be disregarded for grant purposes. The following is a summary of the low attendance certificates issued during the year:—

<i>Infectious Disease.</i>	<i>No. of Departments.</i>	<i>No. of Weeks.</i>
Influenza	33	65
Measles	11	31
Chicken Pox	6	14
Influenza and Whooping Cough ...	3	13
Measles and Influenza	6	15
Whooping Cough	1	7
Chicken Pox and Whooping Cough ...	1	6
Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough ...	1	5
Diphtheria	1	4
Measles and Chicken Pox	1	3
Colds	2	2
Diphtheria and Influenza	1	2
Scarlet Fever and Colds	1	1
Chicken Pox, Measles and Influenza ...	1	1
Total	69	169

Number of individual Departments involved ... 53.

COUNTY ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

(*Matron*—MISS VERA E. MEREDITH.)

The Hospital is situated on high, open ground, in a site about eight and a half acres in area and about half a mile from Tumble. It consists of the following buildings:

(1) A PORTERS LODGE AND ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK commanding the entrance. The administrative block contains sleeping, sitting and dining room accommodation for the Matron, Nurses and Maids, a Medical Officer's room, a dispensary, store-room, kitchen, etc. There is sufficient bedroom accommodation for a staff of approximately 22.

(2) WARD BLOCKS. These provide sufficient accommodation for forty-four patients, and are arranged as follows:—

(a) A Diphtheria Pavilion which accommodates twelve females and ten males in two wards separated by a duty room. Two single-bed separation wards are also attached to the pavilion, and there are also the usual sanitary annexes.

(b) Scarlet Fever Pavilion comprising a female ward for six patients, a male ward for four patients, two single-bed separation wards, a duty room, etc.

(c) Cubicle Block, consisting of eight cubicles, separated by glazed partitions, a duty room and a sanitary annexe.

(3) OUTBUILDINGS. These consist of a laundry, disinfecting chamber, mortuary and garage

The water supply is derived from the mains of the Llanelly Rural District Council, while the sewage disposal plant consists of septic tanks with aeration beds, the effluent being conducted into an open channel. The Hospital is heated by open fireplaces and central heating. Electric light is used for artificial lighting.

The infectious diseases which may be treated at the Hospital are:—

Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric, Puerperal Fever, Poliomyelitis, Polioencephalitis, Cerebro Spinal Meningitis and Encephalitis Lethargica.

During the year 1937, 319 patients were admitted to the Hospital.

The following table gives the number of cases of the most important infectious diseases and miscellaneous cases admitted during the year:—

Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Typhoid	Mis- cellaneous
179	109	6	9	4	12

There were ¹⁴8 deaths at the Hospital during the year:—¹¹6 Diphtheria, 1 Broncho Pneumonia, 1 Puerperal Sepsis and 1 Tubercular Meningitis, giving a death rate of ^{4.3}2.5% of the total cases admitted.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The diagnosis and treatment of County cases suffering from Venereal Diseases is undertaken at the Swansea General Hospital Clinic. The total number of new cases attending for the first time as Outpatients during 1937 was 175, as compared with 183 for 1936. Of these there were 36 who suffered from Syphilis, 123 from Gonorrhoea, and 16 from conditions other than venereal. In addition 10 patients were admitted for treatment as In-Patients as compared with 19 in 1936. The total number of attendances of all patients at the Centre in 1937 was 3234 as compared with 2723 in 1936. The cost charged to the County Council for treatment at the Centre in 1937 was £686 6s. 4d., as compared with £611 16s. 4d. in 1936.

The amount paid as Travelling Expenses to and from the Swansea Treatment Clinic was £61. 18s. 1d., as compared with £44 7s. 11d. in 1936. Each claim for travelling expenses is investigated.

SWANSEA AND DISTRICT VENEREAL DISEASES CENTRE
STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1938.

Authority.	Attendances for Treatment.		Total	In-Patient Days.	Arsenobenzol Com. pounds.	Pathological Examinations.
	Necessitating Medical Officers.	Inter Treatment without Medical Officers (Irrigation, &c.)			Doses.	
Swansea ...	3100	11822	14922	353	1373	4248
Glamorgan	1038	1503	2541	267	456	326
Carmarthen	1454	1780	3234	201	749	658
Brecon ...	149	200	349	94	46	82 39
Cardigan ...	16	1	17	93	1	
Pembroke...	56	15	71	334	175	124
	5813	15321	21134	1342	2800	5477

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Council have contracted with the Welsh National Memorial Association for the institutional treatment of Tuberculosis. The work of the Association is carried out at:

(1).—**Tuberculosis Dispensaries.**

These serve primarily as Centres for diagnosis, examination, advice and prevention, and are attended by patients sent by doctors, cases under observation and patients under treatment at home. From the dispensary patients are drafted back to their private practitioners, or to the various sanatoria or hospitals. The Medical Staff and the Dispensaries which they attend are as follows:—

Dr. MARTIN P. THOMAS.

Carmarthen: 5 Spilman Street.—Saturday, 9.30 a.m.

Llanelly: 23 Greenfield Villas.—Mondays, 10.30 a.m.; Thursdays, 10.30 a.m.

Llanelly: 23 Greenfield Villas.—Surgical Clinic. By appointment.

Ammanford: 24a Quay Street.—Tuesdays, 10.30 a.m.

Drefach: Dr. Wallace's Surgery.—By appointment.
 Cross Hands: Dr. Griffiths' Surgery.—3rd Tuesday afternoon.
 Tumble: Dr. Evans' Surgery.—2nd Friday morning.
 West Wales Sanatorium and Country Visits:—Wednesdays.
 Pontyberem, Pontyates, Pencader, St. Clears Districts and Mental
 Hospital.—By appointment.

Dr. J. KENYON DAVIES.

Velindre (Carm.): Maes-yr-Ywen.—2nd and 4th Fridays, 2.30 p.m.
 Llandilo: Cawdor Cottage, Ffairfach.—First Saturday in each
 month, 2.30 p.m.
 Llandovery: 20 High Street.—1st Friday in each month, 2 p.m.
 Newcastle Emlyn: Cawdor Reading Room.—2nd and 4th Fridays,
 1 p.m.

(2).—**Sanatoria and Hospitals.**

The institutions provided by the Welsh National Memorial Association for the treatment of tuberculous patients are as follows:—

Institution.	No. of Beds.	Cases Treated.
The South Wales Sanatorium, Talgarth	286	Pulmonary Male Patients.
The North Wales Sanatorium, Llangwyfan	247	Pulmonary Female Patients, Surgical Tuberculosis in Men, Women and Children.
"Highland Moors," Llandrindod Wells	60	Boys and Adolescents.
The West Wales Sanatorium, Llanybyther	50	Women and Children Pulmonary Cases.
The Penhesgyn Open-air Home, Menai Bridge	16	Female Children Pulmonary Cases.
<i>Hospitals.</i>		
The Glan Ely Hospital, Fairwater, near Cardiff	196	Men, Women and Children Pulmonary and Surgical Cases.
Adelina Patti Hospital, Craig-y-nos	126	
Cefn Mably Hospital, near Cardiff	112	Male and Female—Pulmonary Cases.
Pontsarn Hospital, Merthyr Tydfil	38	
Cymla Hospital, Neath	60	
Tregaron Hospital, Tregaron ..	32	
Meadowslea Hospital Penyffordd ...	59	
Brynseiont Hospital, Carnarvon ...	40	
Llangefni Hospital, Llangefni ..	24	
Sealyham Hospital, Wolf's Castle...	30	
Machynlleth Hospital, Machynlleth	34	Surgical Cases in Children.
Sully Hospital, Sully, Glam. ...	300	
Kensington Hospital, St. Brides ...	106	
Total No. of Beds in Association's own Institutions	1816	
Beds rented by Association at outside Institutions	149	
	1965	

Notifications.

The number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis during 1937 was 261, of whom 200 were pulmonary cases (107 males and 93 females) and 61 non-pulmonary (33 males and 28 females). In addition 12 cases came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health other than by formal notification, viz., 6 from Death Returns from the local Registrars, and 6 from Transferable deaths from the Registrar General.

There is complete interchange of information with regard to notifications received, between the Tuberculosis Officers, the District Medical Officers of Health and the County Medical Officer. The general practitioner notifies the District Medical Officer of Health who sends weekly returns of the notifications received to the County Medical Officer of Health. A copy of the weekly returns is forwarded to the Tuberculosis Officer who in turn notifies the County Medical Officer of any cases coming to his notice, and this information is forwarded to the District M.O.H. concerned.

The following Table shows the total known number of new cases of tuberculosis for each of the last 10 years:—

Year	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.				Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.				Tuberculosis all forms
	Primary Notifications	Supplemental Returns	Total known Cases.	Case Rate per 1000 Population.	Primary Notifications	Supplemental Returns	Total known Cases.	Case Rate per 1000 Population.	Total known Cases.
1928	187	30	217	1.2	50	7	57	.31	274
1929	217	44	261	1.4	62	1	63	.34	324
1930	190	30	220	1.2	56	5	61	.33	281
1931	195	23	218	1.2	69	9	78	.43	296
1932	236	26	262	1.4	52	7	59	.32	321
1933	187	30	217	1.2	43	8	51	.28	268
1934	247	20	267	1.5	60	1	61	.34	328
1935	227	4	231	1.3	77	3	80	.45	311
1936	212	27	239	1.3	43	4	47	.26	286
1937	200	9	209	1.2	61	3	64	.36	273

It will be seen from the preceding Table that the number of new cases of Tuberculosis per year as shown by the primary notifications and supplemented returns has varied in the last 10 years between 1.5 and 1.2 per 1000 of the population for pulmonary tuberculosis, and between .45 and .26 for non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

The following Tables show a summary of the primary notifications of Tuberculosis received during 1937 and of new cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification:—

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.
SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1st JANUARY, 1937, TO THE 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

FORMAL NOTIFICATION.

Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis.

AGE PERIODS.	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and upwards	Total All Ages	Total Notifications.
Pulmonary—Males	1	5	12	18	33	13	10	11	4	107	171
Do. —Females	10	17	13	27	13	6	4	3	93	145
Non-Pulmonary—Males	1	5	4	6	5	5	3	1	3	...	33	45
Do. —Females	2	4	5	...	10	2	2	2	1	...	28	40
Total	3	10	24	35	46	67	31	19	19	7	261	401

COMPARISON TABLE WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
288	230	307	304	255	261

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURNS.

NEW Cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health or the Chief (Administrative) Tuberculosis Officer during the period from the 1st. January, 1937, to the 31st. December, 1937 OTHERWISE than by formal notification.

Age Periods.	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and upwards	Total Cases
Pulmonary—Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Do. —Females ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	...	...	8
Non-Pulmonary—Males ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do. —Females ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Total	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	3	1	...	12

Source of Information.	Number of Cases.	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Death Returns From Local Registrars	6	...
Death Returns: Transferable deaths from Registrar General	3	3
“Transfers” from other areas other than Transferable Deaths	...	...
Posthumous Notifications	...	...
Other sources, if any	...	...

The occupation of cases of tuberculosis notified during 1937 was as follows:—

Pulmonary (Males).				Pulmonary (Females).			
No occupation	...	...	14	Housework	...	...	38
Colliers	...	...	14	No occupation	...	...	12
Labourers	...	...	8	Domestic Servants	...	...	10
Tinworks	...	...	7	School Children	...	...	9
School Children	...	...	5	School Teachers	...	...	5
Bank Clerks	...	...	5	Nurses	...	...	3
Farm Labourers	...	...	5	Farm Workers	...	...	3
Farmers	...	...	4	Clerks	...	...	3
Shop Assistants	...	...	3	Shop Assistants	...	...	2
Clerks	...	...	3	Students	...	...	2
Grocers	...	...	2	Others	...	...	6
Salesmen	...	...	2				
Postmen	...	...	2				
Students	...	...	2				
Others	...	...	31				
			<hr/>				<hr/>
			107				93
Non-Pulmonary (Males)				Non-Pulmonary (Females).			
School Children	...	...	10	School Children	...	...	9
Colliers	...	...	6	Housework	...	...	9
Farmers	...	...	2	Domestic Servants	...	...	3
Labourers	...	...	2	School Teachers	...	...	2
Others	...	...	13	Children under 5 years...	...	...	2
			<hr/>	Others	...	...	3
			33				<hr/>
							28

Under "Others" in the above Tables are included various occupations each of which provided one case of Tuberculosis.

Notification Register.

The total number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the registers kept by the District Medical Officers of Health at the end of 1937, and the number of cases removed during 1937 was as follows:—

	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total.
No. of cases of T.B. on registers of District M.O.H.s. at end of 1937	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
	814	685	1499	315	256	571	2070
No. of cases removed from register during year by reason of:—							
Withdrawal of Notification ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cure ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...	2
Death	40	59	99	8	5	13	112
Other reasons ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1

Mortality from Tuberculosis.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis in 1937 was 148 (66 Urban and 82 Rural) giving a death rate of .85 per 1000 of the population. Of the deaths 122 were due to pulmonary tuberculosis (50 Males and 72 Females), and 26 to non-pulmonary tuberculosis (15 Males and 11 Females).

The following Table shows the deaths from Tuberculosis in Carmarthenshire in recent years:—

Year	Popu- lation.	No. of Deaths.			Death rate per 1000 Population.		
		Pul- monary TB.	Non-Pul- monary TB.	TB. All Forms	Pul- monary TB.	Non-Pul- monary TB.	TB. All Forms
1921	176667	215	46	261	1.2	.26	1.5
1928	181100	135	42	177	.75	.23	.98
1929	181280	174	26	200	.96	.14	1.1
1930	180600	133	29	162	.74	.16	.90
1931	180080	130	30	160	.72	.17	.89
1932	179290	144	26	170	.80	.14	.95
1933	177950	129	28	157	.72	.16	.88
1934	177350	110	25	135	.62	.14	.76
1935	176900	139	30	169	.79	.17	.96
1936	176390	162	31	193	.92	.18	1.09
1937	174090	122	26	148	.70	.15	.85

The following Table shows the deaths from Tuberculosis classified into the various age groups for the year 1937:—

Age Periods	Deaths from Tuberculosis.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 —	...	...	1	2
1 —	...	...	...	2
5 —	1	6	1	1
15 —	8	13	3	1
25 —	17	21	3	3
35 —	11	12	4	...
45 —	7	7	1	...
55 —	4	10	1	2
65 —	2	3	1	...
Total ...	50	72	15	11

The number of deaths from Tuberculosis and the death rate per 1000 of the population in each of the Urban and Rural districts of the County for 1937 as compared with the years 1930—1936 is tabulated as follows:—

District.	No of Deaths from TB. (All Forms)							Average for 1930—1936.		1937.	
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	No. of Deaths	Death Rate	No. of Deaths	Death Rate.
<i>Urban</i>											
Llanelly ...	35	33	40	35	29	32	44	35.4	.928	37	.99
Carmarthen	4	14	15	8	9	16	18	12	1.14	8	.72
Llandilo ...	0	3	0	2	0	3	2	1.4	.742	2	1.04
Llandovery	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	1.1	.555	2	.98
Kidwelly ...	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	.646	3	1.01
N. C. Emlyn	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	.56	.723	...	...
Ammanford ...	6	2	9	2	4	12	13	6.8	.950	6	.86
Burry Port ...	6	5	4	7	7	3	3	5	.883	...	...
Cwmamman	3	1	4	4	1	4	3	2.85	.546	8	1.6
<i>Rural</i>											
Llanelly ...	32	32	37	36	27	42	43	35.5	.952	33	.906
Carmarthen...	29	28	22	34	21	26	31	27.3	.944	26	.92
Llandilo ...	31	25	24	18	22	22	25	23.8	.836	18	.648
N. C. Emlyn	12	15	9	6	13	7	6	9.7	1.126	5	.57
Whole County	162	160	170	157	135	169	193	163.7	.917	82	.85

The following Tables show the deaths and death rates from pulmonary and non-pulmonary Tuberculosis in each of the Urban and Rural Districts for the years 1930—1937.

DEATHS FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AND DEATH RATE PER 1000
POPULATION FOR THE YEARS 1930—1937.

District.	1930		1931		1932		1933		1934		1935		1936		1937	
	Deaths	Rate per 1000	Deaths	Rate per 1000	Deaths	Rate per 1000	Deaths	Rate per 1000	Deaths	Rate per 1000	Deaths	Rate per 1000	Deaths	Rate per 1000	Deaths	Rate per 1000
<i>URBAN.</i>																
Llanelli	27	.704	28	.72	33	.85	31	.81	26	.68	30	.79	39	1.02	33	.88
Carmarthen	3	.29	13	1.27	12	1.13	5	.47	5	.46	14	1.3	13	1.19	5	.45
Llandilo	...	...	3	1.59	...	...	2	1.03	...	...	2	1.02	1	.5	1	.52
Llandoverly	1	.48	...	...	1	.47	1	.48	...	...	1	.49	2	.97	2	.98
Kidwelly	1	.31	1	.31	1	.31	2	.64	1	.32	...	...	3	1.00	1	.33
Newcastle Emlyn	...	...	...	...	2	2.56	1	1.28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ammanford	4	.54	2	.27	9	1.23	2	.27	4	.55	12	1.6	11	1.5	5	.71
Burry Port	4	.68	4	.69	3	.52	6	1.06	5	.88	3	.52	3	.5	...	...
Cwnamman	3	.55	...	...	3	.57	4	.76	...	...	4	.77	1	.19	7	1.41
Total	43	.57	51	.68	64	.85	54	.72	41	.55	66	.88	73	.98	54	.73
<i>RURAL.</i>																
Llanelli	25	.66	23	.61	32	.85	29	.77	21	.56	36	.97	36	.97	25	.68
Carmarthen	28	.95	23	.78	20	.68	28	.97	19	.66	19	.66	25	.87	23	.81
Llandilo	23	.96	19	.65	21	.73	12	.42	17	.601	14	.49	22	.78	16	.57
Newcastle Emlyn	9	.96	14	1.5	7	.78	6	.68	12	1.37	4	.45	6	.68	4	.46
Rural	90	.85	79	.75	80	.76	75	.72	69	.67	73	.71	89	.87	68	.67
Urban	43	.57	51	.68	64	.85	54	.72	41	.55	66	.88	73	.98	54	.73
Whole County	133	.73	130	.72	144	.80	129	.72	110	.62	139	.79	162	.92	122	.70

DEATHS FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AND DEATH RATE PER 1000
POPULATION FOR THE YEARS 1930—1937.

District.	1930		1931		1932		1933		1934		1935		1936		1937	
	Deaths	Rate per 1000	Deaths	Rate per 1000	Deaths	Rate per 1000	Deaths	Rate per 1000	Deaths	Rate per 1000	Deaths	Rate per 1000	Deaths	Rate per 1000	Deaths	Rate per 1000
URBAN.																
Llanelly	8	.208	5	.12	7	.18	4	.104	3	.07	2	.05	5	.13	4	.107
Carmarthen	1	.03	1	.09	3	.28	3	.28	4	.37	2	.18	5	.46	3	.27
Llandilo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.5	1	.5	1	.52
Llandovery	1	.48	...	...	1	.47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kidwelly	1	.31	1	.31	...	...	1	.32	1	.32	1	.33	...	...	2	.67
Newcastle Emllyn	...	...	...	...	1	1.28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ammanford	2	.27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	.28	1	.14
Burry Port	2	.34	1	.17	1	.17	1	.17	2	.35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cwmaman	...	...	1	.19	1	.19	...	...	1	.19	...	...	2	.38	1	.201
Total	15	.19	9	.12	14	.18	9	.12	11	.14	6	.08	15	.202	12	.16
RURAL.																
Llanelly	7	.18	9	.23	5	.13	7	.18	6	.16	6	.16	7	.19	8	.22
Carmarthen	1	.03	5	.17	2	.06	6	.208	2	.06	7	.24	6	.21	3	.106
Llandilo	3	.103	6	.207	5	.17	6	.21	5	.17	8	.28	3	.106	2	.07
Newcastle Emllyn	3	.32	1	.109	...	...	...	...	1	.11	3	.34	...	...	1	.11
Urban	14	.13	21	.19	12	.11	19	.18	14	.13	24	.23	16	.15	14	.13
Rural	15	.19	9	.12	14	.18	9	.12	11	.14	6	.08	15	.202	12	.16
Whole County	29	.16	30	.16	26	.14	28	.15	25	.14	30	.169	31	.17	26	.15

SUMMARY OF WORK AT THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES. (See Table A.).

The following Table shows a summary of the work carried out at the Tuberculosis Dispensaries in the County per 100 deaths from Tuberculosis for the years 1935, 1936 and 1937. Comparison figures for Wales and England (all areas) for the years 1935 and 1936 (the latest figures available) are also given:—

	County of Carmarthen.			Wales		England All Areas.	
	1935	1936	1937	1935	1936	1935	1936
<i>New Cases examined per 100 deaths from Tuberculosis ...</i>	442	361	454	472	556	333	362
<i>Contacts examined per 100 deaths from Tuberculosis ...</i>	23	15	25	89	102	173	178
<i>No. of X-Ray Exams. per 100 deaths from TB. ...</i>	391	389	557	936	1055	367	467
<i>No. of Sputum Exams. per 100 deaths from Pulmonary TB. ...</i>	375	345	416	354	407	419	463
<i>No. of Attendances at Clinics per 100 deaths from TB. ...</i>	1807	1496	2006	2003	2472	2854	2955
<i>Home Visits paid by TB. Officers per 100 deaths from TB. ...</i>	653	1020	1206	470	458	293	299

Carmarthenshire compares unfavourably with Wales and England (all areas) in the low number of contacts and X-Ray Examinations. The number of home visits paid by the Tuberculosis Officers on the other hand was unduly high.

Institutional Treatment.

Tables B. C. and D. summarises the extent and results of institutional treatment. It will be seen from Table B. that 215 County Cases were admitted into the Institutions of the Welsh National Memorial Association during the year. Of these 32 or 14.8% were admitted for observation, 130 or 60.4% were admitted for pulmonary tuberculosis, and 53 or 24.6% for non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

TABLE A.—Showing the work of the Dispensaries during the year ended December 31st, 1937.

	Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.				Total.				Grand Total.
	Adults.		Children		Adults.		Children		Adults.		Children		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A. New Cases examined during the year (excluding contracts)													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	73	57	5	2	14	12	6	6	87	69	11	8	175
(b) Diagnosis not completed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	69	19	18	170
(c) Non-Tuberculous ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	91	45	31	327
B. Contacts examined during the year:—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
(b) Diagnosis not completed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	4
(c) Non-Tuberculous ... ..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	8	9	31
C. Cases written off Register as:—													
(a) Recovered	8	5	3	2	1	1	1	2	9	6	4	4	23
(b) Non-Tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on Register as tuberculous ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263	165	80	64	572
D. Number of Cases on Register on Dec. 31st:—													
a) Definitely tuberculous	582	382	78	57	81	92	63	63	663	474	141	120	1398
b) Diagnosis not completed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	75	35	33	215

* i.e., remaining undiagnosed on the 31st December, 1937.

TABLE A.—(Continued).

1. Number of cases on Register on January 1st ...	1695	2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ...	18
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ...	76	4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ...	138
5. Number of attendances at the Clinics (including Contacts) ...	2969	6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ...	356
7. Number of Consultations with medical practitioners:— (a) Personal ... (b) Other ...	517 1823	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes (including personal consultations) ...	1785
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes of patients ...	2383	10. Number of:— (a) Specimens of Sputum etc., examined ... (b) X-Ray examinations made in connection with Clinic work ...	508 825
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above ...	8	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Register on December 31st ...	348

TABLE B.—Showing the Extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year in Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

		<i>In- Institu- tions on Jan. 1.</i>	<i>Ad- mitted during year.</i>	<i>Dis- charged during year.</i>	<i>Died in Institu- tions.</i>	<i>In- Institu- tions on Dec. 31.</i>
Number of doubt- fully tuberculous cases admitten for observation.	Adult Males ...	1	8	8	...	1
	Adult Females ..	3	12	14	...	1
	Children ...	7	12	17	...	2
	Total ...	11	32	39	...	4
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.	Adult Males ...	51	70	59	10	52
	Adult Females ...	27	52	42	15	22
	Children ...	8	8	10	...	6
	Total ...	86	130	111	25	80
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmon- ary tuberculosis.	Adult Males ...	12	18	15	4	11
	Adult Females ...	6	18	14	...	10
	Children ...	20	17	15	...	22
	Total ...	38	53	44	4	43
<i>Grand Total ...</i>		135	215	194	29	127

TABLE C.—Showing the result of observation of doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Diagnosis on discharge from Observation	Pulmonary Cases.						Non-Pulmonary Cases.			TOTALS.	
	Sanatorium.			Hospital.			Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.	
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.					
Tuberculosis	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	4	6
Non-Tuberculosis	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	4
Doubtful ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	7
Totals ...	1	1	...	...	2	1	2	2	3	7	17

TABLE D.—Showing the Immediate results of treatment of definitely Tuberculous patients discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.
SANATORIUM (PULMONARY CASES).

Classification on admission to the Institution.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.												Grand Total.
	Under 3 months.			3—6 months.			6—12 months.			More than 12 months.			Total.
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
Condition at time of discharge													
Quiescent	...	1	...	4	7	2	1	...	3	...	8	5	18
Not Quiescent	...	..	...	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	7
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quiescent	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Not Quiescent	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	3
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Not Quiescent	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	5	...	2	5	...	13
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not Quiescent	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	4	2	...	8
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Total ...	1	1	...	8	12	3	8	5	4	9	19	7	52

HOSPITAL (PULMONARY CASES.)

Class T.B. Minus.	Quiescent	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Not Quiescent	2	1	...	5	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	11
	Died	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
	Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class T.B. Plus. Group 1	Not Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class T.B. Plus. Group 2.	Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Not Quiescent	1	2	...	1	3	...	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	13	...	21
	Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class T.B. Plus. Group 3	Not Quiescent	5	...	1	3	1	1	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
	Died	2	2	...	2	7	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	...	20
	Total ...	10	6	1	11	12	1	16	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	36	2	78

TUBERCULAR ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

The number of Tubercular Orthopaedic cases treated by the Welsh National Memorial Association at various Institutions during the year ended 31st December, 1937, are as follows:—

Name of Institution.	Localisation of Disease.							Total
	Hip	Spine	Knee	Pelvis	Malar Bone	Sacro Iliac joint	Rib	
Glan Ely Hospital, Cardiff	3	11	4	1	1	5	...	25
Kensington Hospital, St. Brides, Pem. ...	5	5	1	...	...	1	...	12
North Wales Sanatorium, Denbigh ...	...	4	1	1	...	1	2	9
Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Craig-y-Nos Hospital, Brecon ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Wales Sanatorium Llanybyther	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	10	20	6	2	1	7	3	49

CANCER.

The number of deaths from Cancer in the County in 1937 was 254, giving a death rate of 1.45 per 1000 population. Cancer is the second highest cause of death, and deaths from the condition are considerably in excess of those from Tuberculosis or any other disease, with the exception of heart disease which is the most frequent cause of death. The following table gives the number of deaths in the County from 1930—1937, due to the three predominant causes of death, viz., Heart disease, Cancer and Tuberculosis:—

Year.	Heart Disease.	Cancer.	Tuberculosis All Forms.
1930	407	227	152
1931	464	247	160
1932	480	257	170
1933	525	228	157
1934	448	253	135
1935	504	244	169
1936	584	277	193
1937	548	254	148

Deaths from Cancer are thus about $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{3}{4}$ times as many as those due to Tuberculosis for the treatment of which must greater provision is made by the County Council.

In 1937 the number of deaths from Cancer was 254 distributed among the Urban and Rural districts as follows:—

District.	No. of Deaths from Cancer.	Death rate per 1000 Population
<i>Urban—</i>		
Llanelly Borough ...	38	1.02
Carmarthen Borough ...	13	1.18
Kidwelly Borough ...	6	2.06
Burry Port Urban ...	6	1.10
Llandovery Borough ...	2	.98
Llandilo Urban ...	6	3.14
Ammanford Urban ...	13	1.86
Cwmamman Urban ...	5	1.007
Newcastle Emlyn Urban ...	1	1.26

Rural—

Llanelly Rural	...	...	54	...	1.48
Carmarthen Rural	...	...	61	...	2.01
Llandilo Rural	...	...	27	...	.97
Newcastle Emlyn Rural	...	...	22	...	2.54
			—	...	—
Total for Whole County	...	254	...	...	1.45

The age distribution of the deaths was as follows:

Age Groups ...	0—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	45—55	55—65	65—
No. of Deaths ...	1	3	2	13	54	79	102

The total number of Cancer patients in a given year is usually estimated as in the region of 50% higher than the number of deaths. Thus in Carmarthenshire with roughly 250 Cancer deaths annually, the total number of Cancer patients in a given year is approximately about 375. This is a moderate estimate and on the low side.

The treatment of Cancer requires the use of operative measures, radium and deep X-Ray therapy. Some cases may require treatment by all three methods while in others, one or two of these methods may suffice. The facilities for treatment with radium and deep X-Ray therapy are inadequate, but steps are being taken to provide and develop a Radio therapy centre for South Wales.

Midwifery and Maternity Services.

The County Council are responsible for the general supervision and regulation of the practice of midwives throughout the County.

Notice of Intention to Practice.—Every woman certified under the Midwives Acts is required to give notice in writing to the County Council of her intention to practice as a midwife, and to give a like notice in January of each year. The number of midwives who notified their intention to practice in the County during the year 1937 was 128, of whom 120 were qualified by examination and held the Central Midwives Board Certificate, while 8 were “bona fides” and allowed to practice by virtue of their having been in practice prior to 1902.

The localisation of the midwives during 1937 was as follows:—

District.	County Council Midwife.	District Nursing Association Midwife	Independent Midwife	Total.
URBAN.				
Llanelly	6	...	12	18
Carmarthen	2	...	...	2
Llandilo ... ..	...	2	...	2
Llandovery ... ..	...	1	2	3
Kidwelly ... ..	...	1	...	1
Newcastle Emlyn...	...	1	...	1
Ammanford ... ..	...	1	5	6
Burry Port	2	...	2	4
Cwmamman ... ..	...	2	...	2
Total	10	8	21	39
RURAL.				
Llanelly	2	12	20	34
Carmarthen	1	16	4	20
Llandilo	1	13	13	27
Newcastle Emlyn...	...	3	4	7
Rural ... ..	...	...	...	...
Urban	4	44	41	89
	10	8	21	39
Whole County	14	52	62	128

Attendance at Birth.—Midwives may attend at birth either in the role of midwife or as a maternity nurse. A woman is acting as a maternity nurse when a doctor has been engaged to deliver the

patient, and she has sent for him on the outset of labour, and he arrives before she leaves the house and continues to be in charge of and responsible for the case throughout the lying-in period.

The number of births registered in the County in 1937 was 2486. Of these 2166 were attended by midwives (1612 when acting as midwives, and 554 as maternity nurses).

The number of still births which occurred in the practice of midwives was 124.

Notifications received from Midwives during 1937.

1.—Sending for Medical Help	...	...	...	818
2.—Still Births	...	...	...	81
3.—Liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	35
4.—Artificial Feeding	...	...	...	112
5.—Notification of Deaths	...	...	...	17
6.—Laying out of Dead Bodies	...	...	...	16

Medical Aid (Sect. 14. Midwives Act, 1918 and Sect. 9(1) Midwives Act, 1936).—Midwives are required to summon Medical Aid in an emergency as defined by the Rules of the Central Midwives Board, and the County Council are required to pay the fee and mileage of the doctor called in by the midwife in such an emergency and are empowered to recover the fee from the patient or person liable to maintain her unless satisfied that on account of poverty they cannot pay.

The number of claims received from doctors and sanctioned for services rendered in response to summonses for Medical Aid in 1937 was 363. The amounts paid to doctors for the service was £622 15s. 2d. Medical Aid was summoned by Midwives as follows:—

PREGNANCY.

Eclampsia	...	...	...	...	3
Abdominal Pain	...	...	...	...	4
Anaemia	...	...	...	...	1
Palpitation	...	...	...	...	1
Heart Attack	...	...	...	...	1
Poor condition of Mother	...	...	...	...	2

Albuminuria	...	...	...	50
Miscarriage	...	...	...	26
Ante-partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	27
Abortion	...	...	...	18
Defective measurements	...	...	...	18
Painful micturition in pregnancy	...	...	...	1
Vomiting in pregnancy	...	...	...	5
Severe cough	...	...	...	1
Toxaemia of pregnancy	...	...	...	1
Vaginal discharge	...	...	...	9
Headache	...	...	...	2
Varicose veins	...	...	...	1
Pain in side	...	...	...	1
Vaginal Fistula	...	...	...	1
Severe cold and loss of weight	...	...	...	1
Pain and swelling in groin	...	...	...	1
Deformity	...	...	...	1
Pruritis vulvae	...	...	...	1
Jaundice Neonatorum	...	...	...	1
Dimness of vision	...	...	...	1
Faintness and weak pulse	...	...	...	2
Sore on genitals	...	...	...	2
Nervousness	...	...	...	1
Asthma	...	...	...	1
Abnormal distension of Abdomen	...	...	...	1
Placenta Praevia	...	...	...	1
Hydramnios	...	...	...	1
				188

LABOUR.

Extended Breech	...	...	...	3
Delayed Labour	...	...	...	93
Threatened exhaustion	...	...	...	9
Obstructed labour	...	...	...	11
Uterine Inertia	...	...	...	38
Prolapse of cord	...	...	...	3
Prolonged labour	...	...	...	109
Early rupture of membranes	...	...	...	2
Abnormal presentation	...	...	...	33
Premature Birth	...	...	...	2
Hysteria	...	...	...	1
Peristent Occipito Posterior	...	...	...	34
Head not engaged	...	...	...	1
High presentation	...	...	...	1
Transverse lie	...	...	...	1

Difficult labour	...	...	...	...	16
General weakness	...	...	...	...	6
Foetal distress	...	...	...	...	1
General condition	...	...	...	...	2
Rigid Os	...	...	...	...	1
Premature labour	...	...	...	...	1
Rapid pulse	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/>
					369
					<hr/>

POST-NATAL.

Post-partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	26
Retained Placenta	...	...	...	16
Torn perineum	...	...	...	114
Adherent Placenta	...	...	...	10
Rise of Temperature	...	...	...	12
Collapse of patient after delivery	...	...	...	2
Threatened Phlebitis	...	...	...	5
Earache and rash	...	...	...	1
Weakness after delivery	...	...	...	1
Anti-verted uterus	...	...	...	1
Inflammation of Breast	...	...	...	1
Scalded Breast	...	...	...	1
Puerperal loss of memory	...	...	...	1
Prolapse of uterus	...	...	...	1
Lacerated vulva	...	...	...	1
Pyelitis	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
				194

CHILD.

Skin Eruptions	...	...	...	...	2
Inflammation of Umbilicus	...	...	...	...	1
Pemphigus Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	2
Premature Baby	...	...	...	...	4
Constipation	...	...	...	...	1
Dangerous feebleness	...	...	...	...	6
Stillborn	...	...	...	...	9
Discharging eye	...	...	...	...	24
Unsatisfactory condition	...	...	...	...	2
Abnormal foetus	...	...	...	...	1
Weakness and Jaundice	...	...	...	...	1
Malformation of head	...	...	...	...	1
Asphyxia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	1
Cyanosis	...	...	...	...	3

Bruise on Neck	...	...	...	...	I
Umbilical Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	2
Macerated foetus	...	...	...	...	I
Spina Bifida	...	...	...	...	I
Fits	...	...	...	...	I
Deformity of limbs	...	...	...	...	I
Rash on head	...	...	...	...	I
					<hr/>
					66
					<hr/>

Payment of Fees to Independent Midwives in Necessitous Cases.—An independent midwife may be paid a fee of £1 5s. od. in respect of each necessitous midwifery case on representation to the County Medical Officer of Health and on certain conditions. No payments under this section were paid during 1937. This scheme has been discontinued as ample provision is made for all cases of midwifery in virtue of the scheme made by the Council under the Midwives Act, 1936.

Compensation.—A midwife is entitled to recover compensation from the Council, if she is suspended from practice and such is not due to her own default. One claim for compensation under this heading was paid during 1937.

Grants in Aid of Training of Midwives.—The County Council make a grant of £30 to the County Nursing Association in respect of each midwife placed in the County. The amount provided in the block grant for this service is £150 per annum. One midwife was placed in the County during 1937.

Inspection of Midwives.—The Superintendent of midwives (Miss L. Newcomb) paid 384 visits of inspection to midwives in order to examine the condition of their homes, equipment, the keeping of records, etc. The following is a summary of the work done by the Superintendent Health Visitor and Inspector of Midwives during the year:—

Total number of visits paid to midwives ...	...	384 ³⁷⁶
Visits paid to midwives employed by the District Nursing Associations and the County Council	189	
Visits paid to independent midwives ...	...	153
Special visits of enquiry:—		
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	...	20

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	4
Pemphigus Neonatorum	...	...	...	1
Maternal Deaths	...	...	...	9
Visits paid to whole-time Health Visitors	...			14
Visits paid to Infant Welfare Centres	...			7
Visits paid to Registered Nursing Homes	...			1

Midwives Act, 1936.—The Midwives Act, 1936, made it the duty of the Council to secure the whole-time employment of a sufficient number of certified midwives to attend to women in their homes as midwives or as maternity nurses during childbirth and for at least fourteen days afterwards. The Scheme of the Council which was put into operation on October 1st, 1937, catered for these requirements by providing the necessary staff of midwives as follows:—

- (1) By the employment of whole-time County Council midwives. For the Trimsaran, Burry Port, Llanelly and Carmarthen areas the Council have appointed a total of eleven midwives, distributed as follows:—

Llanelly	...	...	...	6
Carmarthen		...	...	2
Burry Port	...	...	...	2
Trimsaran	...	...	...	1

These Midwives are engaged for midwifery duties only and do not undertake any general sick nursing.

- (2) By the employment of District Nurse Midwives.—With the exception of the areas mentioned above, the requirements of the remaining areas of the County are met by utilising the services of the district nurse midwives employed by the District Nursing Associations. Forty-nine district nurses employed by forty-four District Nursing Associations undertook midwifery duties for the County Council during 1937 in addition to their district nursing for the local Associations.

Four new District Nursing Associations were formed during the year, viz., the Merthyr, Conwil, Mydrim and Llangennech Associations, while the Brynamman Association after having approved of the County Council Scheme later withdrew; the latter Association has, however, at the time of going to press agreed to carry out midwifery duties on behalf of the County Council.

- (3) Relief Midwives.—In addition to the employment of whole-time and district nurse midwives the County Council Scheme provides for the employment of four whole-time relief midwives for general relief duties in the County. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable candidates three relief midwives only were appointed.

Nursing Associations are also obliged to make arrangements for mutual assistance. Paragraphs 23 and 24 of the scheme cover the question of payment for the services of the relief midwife. The County Council midwives are paid directly by the County Council on a graduated scale. On the other hand the district nurse midwives are paid by the District Nursing Associations on the scale drawn up by the County Nursing Association and approved by the County Council. The District Nursing Associations are paid the following grants by the County Council for midwifery work:—

- (i.) A Basic Grant of £50 which is to be utilised mainly to efficient transport for the district nurse midwife. Efficient transport is essential, as it enables a District Nursing Association to extend its area; it allows the nurse to attend her patient with the least delay, to visit more cases, pay more frequent calls to each case and to show a greater turnover of work. It has also to be remembered that a large amount of midwifery work occurs between 12 p.m. and 6 a.m. when public transport is not available.
- (ii.) A Capitation Grant of 30/- per midwifery case attended by the district nurse. This 30/- is reduced to 20/- if the case is admitted to Hospital.
- (iii.) A subsidy Grant varying from £20 to £60 a year for District Nursing Associations who do not undertake health visiting and school nursing, and in whose areas the total school population is less than 300. The total school population in the area has been taken as a gauge of the total population and the available financial resources of the District Nursing Association. The less the school population, the less the total population, and therefore, the number of contributors, and the greater the need for the amount of the subsidy grant to enable the Association to meet its commitments.

- (iv.) A superannuation grant of £2 10s. towards the annual premium of £10 which will enable a district nurse midwife to retire at 65 with a pension of at least £26 a year.

Post Graduate Training.—Arrangements have been made by the Council under their Midwives Act Scheme to provide post graduate training for midwives. No midwives received such training during 1937, but twelve midwives are being sent for training in 1938.

Maternal Mortality.—The number of deaths that occurred in the Administrative County in 1937 as the result of childbirth was 21 or 7.9 per 1000 total births (live and still births) or 8.4 per 1000 live births. Maternal deaths are classified mainly:—

- (1) Those due to Puerperal Sepsis, i.e., various communicable septic infections liable to occur as a direct result of childbirth.
- (2) Those due to other Puerperal Causes.

The following table shows the deaths from these causes during 1937:—

District.	Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Puerperal Deaths.	Total.	Rate per 1000 live and still births.	Rate per 1000 live births.
Urban ...	2	8	10	9.2	9.7
Rural ...	3	8	11	7.04	7.5
Whole County...	5	16	21	7.9	8.4

The number of Maternal deaths and the puerperal death rate per 1000 total births for each of the last eight years is shown below.

Year.			Deaths from				Total Deaths from Childrbirth	
			Puerperal Sepsis		Other Puerperal Deaths			
			No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1930	...	...	...	...	14	4.7	14	4.7
1931	...	...	8	2.7	16	5.5	24	8.27
1932	...	...	4	1.4	13	4.8	17	6.2
1933	...	...	7	2.5	7	2.5	14	5.0
1934	...	...	7	2.5	16	5.7	23	8.2
1935	...	...	4	1.5	14	5.2	18	6.7
1936	...	...	4	1.5	13	5.01	17	6.5
1937	...	...	5	1.9	16	6.04	21	7.9

Antenatal Services.—Under the Rules of the Central Midwives Board every midwife must make notes of her Ante Natal Observations on an approved form. The midwife is required to send for Medical Aid during pregnancy when there is any abnormality or complication.

In Llanelly there is a Municipal Ante Natal Clinic under the personal charge of an Assistant Medical Officer; there is in addition in the same town a District Nursing Association Ante Natal Clinic staffed by Nurse Midwives. Some ante natal examination is carried out at a few of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the rest of the County, but there has been no organised scheme of clinics for antenatal care. In 1938 the County Council have decided to include in the estimates for 1939 an item for the provision of antenatal care for expectant mothers.

The suggested scheme envisages:

- (a) Antenatal examinations of the uninsured and necessitous expectant mother by the general practitioner.

- (b) Consultant clinics at which the County Consultant Obstetrician would examine cases referred by general practitioners who required further opinion or advice on their patients.

Institutional Provision for Maternity Cases.—In July 1937 the Council made arrangements for the use of six beds in the Maternity block of the Carmarthen Infirmary for patients with abnormalities in pregnancy, labour or the lying in period and for cases from insanitary homes. Early in 1938 arrangements were made by the Council for the use of sixteen beds at the Infirmary. Additional beds are available in the Medical block of the Infirmary for suspect or infected cases who require isolation, while cases of Puerperal Sepsis are sent to the County Isolation Hospital to be treated in the Cubicle block. Two beds at the Carmarthen Public Assistance Institution are also occasionally used for maternity cases. The number of maternity cases who received hospital treatment in 1937 under the County Council was 77.

Consultant.—The Council's Consultant Obstetrician is Dr. J. Lloyd Davies, of Swansea. His services are available for general practitioners in cases of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia, and of any abnormality, subject to the approval of the County Medical Officer of Health. During 1937 the services of Dr. Lloyd Davies were sanctioned in 7 cases. In 5 of these cases operations were also carried out.

Supply of Milk to Expectant and Nursing Mothers.—Free supply of milk was granted in 1937 at the cost of the County Council, in necessitous cases, to expectant and nursing mothers. The total amount of free milk granted to expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age in 1937 was 7,100 gallons and 1,332½ lbs. of dried milk. Dried milk and other preparations were also given free or at costprice to infants attending the Infant Welfare Centres; in cases of necessity the cost of the dried milk is borne by the County Council.

This service was also extended in 1938.

Other Services.—No arrangements exist for the provision of home helps and sterilised maternity outfits in necessitous cases. Arrangements have been made in 1938 for the supply of sterilised maternity outfits. No dental services are provided by the Council for expectant mothers, or the pre school child.

The inadequate number of School Dental Officers in the County precludes the use of their services for Maternity and Child Welfare cases.

Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927.—One Nursing Home alone, the Goring Road Nursing Home, Llanelly, is registered in this County. This is periodically inspected and the byelaws found to be duly observed.

CHILD WELFARE.

Notification of Births Acts, 1907—1915.

These Acts require the notification of every birth to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of its occurrence by the father, doctor, midwife, or any person in attendance on the mother at the time of, or six hours after birth. This notification does not relieve the parents of the necessity of registering the birth with the Registrar. Failure to notify the birth to the Medical Officer of Health involves liability to penalty. On receipt of these notifications the County Medical Officer of Health arranges for a Health Visitor to visit the births notified in her area.

During 1937 notifications of births were received as follows from:—

	Live Births.	Still Births.	Total.
Midwives	2245	124	2369
Doctors, Parents or others ...	49	5	54

The total number of Births and Still Births registered during the year was 2645 (live births, 2486; still births, 159), and thus 192 live births and 30 still births were not notified in accordance with the provisions of the Acts.

Health Visitors—Home Visiting.

The duties of health visitors in connection with infant welfare include the visiting of births notified in their area, advising the mothers as to the care and rearing of their infants and as to attendance at the Infant Welfare Centres. They also follow up visits to the Centre in order to see that the doctor's advice is being carried out and also act as Infant Protection Visitors. The health visitor is required to visit the homes once a month for the first year of the infants life, four times a year in the second year, and at least twice yearly during the third, fourth, and fifth years, when the child automatically comes under the supervision of the School Medical Service.

The Health Visiting Staff consists of 7 whole-time Nurses and 34 part-time Nurses who carry out health visiting and school medical service duties in addition to their primary duty of District Nursing. The part-time Nurses are employed by the County Nursing Association, and the County Council pay a grant of £80 per annum for the services of each part-time Nurse engaged in health visiting and school nursing. The nature and amount of work carried out by the health visitors in 1937 is summarised in the following Tables.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK FOR THE YEAR 1937.

The table hereunder shows the work done by the respective Health Visitors.

Name of District.	Visits to Infants under 1 year.		Total visits. Children 1—5.	Visits to Expectant Mothers.	Premature Births.	Illegitimate Births.	Artificial Feeding.	Still Births.	No. died shortly after Birth.	Below normal weight.	Home Conditions.					
	First Visits	Total Visits									Bad Ventilation.	Bad Light.	Bad repair.	Dampness.	Uncleanmess.	
Whole Time Nurses. Located at:—																
Amman Valley	105	703	891	...	1	2	42	6	3	16	...	1	...	...	...	...
Ammanford	94	598	473	10	1	3	23	10	4	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trimsaran	88	1114	2111	177	4	3	52	1	6	21	...	...	...	5	3	1
Burry Port	105	1379	793	...	2	...	48	6	3	19	...	...	...	1	...	1
Llanelly Rural	115	577	704	7	7	4	49	6	6	19	...	...	...	8	5	...
Cwmgwili	61	455	382	...	2	2	41	3	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	...
St. Clears	64	422	809	...	...	4	19	2	4	4	...	...	...	2	11	2
Carmarthen Rural	37	177	667	...	5	...	16	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	669	5425	6830	194	22	18	290	36	33	98	...	1	17	19	4	4

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK FOR THE YEAR 1937.—(Continued).

The table hereunder shews the work done by the respective Health Visitors.

Name of Districts.	Visits to Infants under 1.		Total visits to children 1—5	Visits to Expectant Mothers.	Premature Births.	Illegitimate Births.	Artificial Feeding.	Still Births.	No. died shortly after birth.	Below normal weight.	Home Conditions.				
											Bad Ventilation.	Bad Light.	Bad Repair.	Dampness.	Uncleanliness.
	First Visits	Total Visits													
<i>located at:—</i>															
Drefach ...	53	242	326	79	4	—	31	—	4	12	—	—	—	1	—
Llanddarog ...	21	251	302	127	—	—	13	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—
Llangendeirne ...	21	448	474	144	—	1	7	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
Abergwili ...	30	299	291	216	—	—	9	—	4	4	—	—	1	—	—
Llanegwad ...	19	132	175	103	1	1	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Llangathen ...	14	138	151	72	—	—	4	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—
Llanfihangel-Aberbythich	17	154	185	79	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Llandilo ...	54	278	322	259	2	2	26	—	1	13	—	—	3	—	1
Llansawel ...	11	173	205	107	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1
Talley ...	15	146	172	82	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Llanfynydd ...	13	275	283	54	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Llandoverly ...	36	351	384	171	3	1	6	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Cilycwm ...	12	197	214	78	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Caio ...	17	118	138	59	2	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—
Llangadock ...	26	207	279	59	3	—	8	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Llansadwrn, etc.	19	225	239	99	—	1	3	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Newcastle Emlyn ...	27	263	305	100	3	1	6	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—
Henllan ...	22	238	375	262	—	1	2	—	3	4	—	—	—	3	—
Ferryside ...	23	395	383	119	5	3	11	—	1	2	—	—	4	—	—
Llanstephan ...	22	648	594	96	—	—	18	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	2
Whitland ...	40	617	214	120	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Llandilo North Ward	19	346	371	191	2	1	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	1	—
Llangunnor ...	23	340	512	200	—	1	2	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—
Dyffryn Taf ...	25	541	596	136	1	2	8	—	1	4	—	1	2	—	1
Felinfoel ...	34	530	1555	187	1	—	21	—	2	11	—	—	—	1	—
Pontyates ...	51	1311	362	166	—	1	39	—	2	8	—	—	—	2	—
Cefneithin ...	53	256	133	126	—	—	6	—	2	4	—	—	2	—	1
Ammanford (Saron)	23	254	701	267	1	3	12	—	4	8	—	—	—	—	—
Tumble ...	49	494	129	154	2	1	16	—	6	6	—	—	—	1	—
Llanedy ...	27	357	684	263	3	—	28	—	4	9	—	—	1	—	—
Dafen ...	59	690	412	74	—	—	17	—	6	7	—	—	—	—	—
Pencader ...	20	332	177	389	—	1	20	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Llanbyther ...	44	290	517	41	—	2	10	—	2	6	—	—	1	—	—
Kidwelly ...	27	168	167	31	—	1	5	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—
Pontyberem ...	11	32	63	22	1	—	10	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—
Pennygroes ...	11	68	146	22	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Llandeibie ...	4	68	12638	4921	36	26	367	52	56	189	1	1	29	14	8
Total	992	12325	12638	4921	36	26	367	52	56	189	1	1	29	14	8

Child Welfare Centres.

The main functions of the centre are educational and preventive, and to this end the mother is instructed in matters relating to the child's rearing, management, feeding and clothing. Any infant or child who requires treatment for any defect is referred to the family doctor. The treatment facilities already available for school children under the School Medical Service should also be available for the pre-school child.

There are Twenty Child Welfare Centres in the County, viz., at Ammanford, Brynamman, Burry Port, Cwmamman, Llandovery, Llwynhendy, Pwll, Furnace, Gorslas, Tumble, Pontyberem, Ystradowen, Penygroes, Llandilo, Ffairfach, Trimsaran, Kidwelly, Whitland, Llanstephan and Llangennech. There are also two contributory centres supported by Joint Authorities, viz., one at Pontardulais and the other at Henllan. A general practitioner in the area acts as Medical Officer at each centre.

ATTENDANCES AT THE INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Name of Centre.	Average Attendance per session.		No. who attended for the first time.	
	Expectant Mothers	Children	Expectant Mothers	Children.
Ammanford ... ..	...	52.2	...	102
Brynamman ... ..	...	16.2	...	12
Burry Port ... ..	...	43.4	...	79
Cwmamman ... ..	...	42.1	...	33
Llandovery ... ..	.23	16.2	6	12
Llwynhendy ... ..	...	27.8	...	59
Pwll ... ..	...	29.2	...	42
Furnace ... ..	...	32.7	...	43
Gorslas ... ..	.04	37.6	1	64
Tumble ... ..	.08	19.5	2	60
Pontyberem ... ..	...	32.8	...	84
Ystradowen ... ..	...	31.7	...	22
Penygroes ... ..	...	43.4	...	68
Llandilo ... ..	.33	32.2	5	46
Ffairfach ... ..	.30	18.8	4	21
Trimsaran ... ..	...	18.8	...	36
Kidwelly ... ..	...	28.0	...	24
Whitland ... ..	...	10.0	...	23
Llanstephan ... ..	...	8.4	...	11
Llangennech ... ..	...	24.2	...	25
Pontardulais (Contributory)	...	15.5	...	17
Henllan (Contributory) ...	.5	13.3	14	18

Supply of Milk to Children under five.

Free supply of milk at the cost of the County Council was given in necessitous cases to children under five years during the year. Dried milk and other preparations are also given free or at cost price to infants attending the Welfare Centres; in cases of necessity the cost of the dried milk is borne by the County Council.

Orthopaedic Treatment.—On the 31st December, 1937, there were 148 County Maternity and Child Welfare cases being attended to under the Orthopaedic Scheme which is administered by the Education Committee, viz., 11 of paralysis, 74 of congenital deformities, 50 rickets, and 13 other. 1,565 attendances were made at the Orthopaedic Clinics by the cases of the County Maternity and Child Welfare Committee during the year. 1,249 manipulations were undertaken by the Orthopaedic Sisters, 94 plasters were applied, and 23 plasters were reinforced and 1 plaster cast taken. 8 individual children received remedial exercises, and 4 received massage. 28 home visits were made by the Sisters in connection with the cases. 82 cases were seen by the visiting Orthopaedic Surgeon, and 7 were recommended hospital treatment.

Other Services for Children under 5 Years.—Early in 1937 the Council approved of the extension of the treatment facilities provided for school children, to cover the needs of the pre-school child. Thus during the year, in addition to orthopaedic treatment, schemes for the removal of tonsils and adenoids, ophthalmic examinations, treatment of all ear, nose and throat defects, cleft palate and hare-lip became available for pre-school children.

Six children under 5 years of age were examined at the Eye Clinics and one child under 5 years was treated for cleft palate.

Ophthalmic Neonatorum.—This is defined as a purulent discharge from the eyes of an infant occurring within twenty-one days from the date of its birth. Under the Ophthalmia Neonatorum Regulations, there were 16 cases notified during the year in the Administrative County. Nine of these cases were in Llanelly Borough which is a Welfare Authority. Two of the seven cases in the rest of the County were admitted into the County Isolation Hospital. The disease is one of the chief causes of blindness. Midwives are provided with Argyrol 10% for use as a prophylactic against the disease. A report is received on each case of "discharging eyes."

Infant Mortality Rate.—The number of deaths of infants under one year in 1937 was 138 (51 Urban, 87 Rural), giving an Infant Mortality rate of 55.5 per 1000 live births (49.9 Urban, 59.3 Rural).

as compared with 64.6 for 1936, and 68.3 for 1935. The rate for England and Wales for 1937 was 58.0 per 1000 live births. The chief causes of these deaths of infants under one year old in this County were:—

	1937	1936
Respiratory Diseases	21	24
Congenital Debility	73	92
Premature birth, Malformation, etc.		
Diarrhoea and Digestive troubles ...	9	12
Violence	3	1
Other causes	32	30

Of the 138 deaths of infants under one year old, ten were deaths of illegitimate children. The infant mortality rate among legitimate children was 53.7 as compared with 98.08 among illegitimate children.

The following table gives particulars of the numbers of infant deaths with the rates per 1000 live births for each district in the administrative County:—

District.	No. of Births.	No. of Deaths under 1 year.	Rate per 1000 live Births.
URBAN.			
Llanelly	552	31	56.1
Carmarthen	157	7	44.5
Llandilo	27	2	74.07
Llandovery	16	...	...
Kidwelly	45	3	66.6
Newcastle Emlyn	8	...	...
Ammanford	87	5	57.4
Burry Port	74	...	...
Cwmanman	56	3	53.5
	1022	51	49.9
RURAL.			
Llanelly	493	28	56.7
Carmarthen	441	30	68.02
Llandilo-Fawr	402	18	44.7
Newcastle Emlyn	128	11	85.9
	1464	87	59.3
Urban District	1022	51	49.9
Rural Districts	1464	87	59.3
Whole County	2486	138	55.5
England and Wales			58.0

Table of Comparison for the Whole County with previous years.

1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
78.2	73.01	81.3	64.1	68.3	64.6	55.5

Still Births.

A still birth is defined as the birth of a child after the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy, which, after complete expulsion did not breathe or show any signs of life. There were 159 still births (80 males, 79 females) registered in the County, giving a rate of 60.1 per 1000 total births.

Infant Life Protection.

(a) Number of persons receiving children for reward on the Register at the end of the year ... 12

(b) Number of children on the Register:

(i)	At the end of the year	...	...	...	12
(ii)	Who died during the year	...	...	...	Nil
(iii)	On whom inquests were held during the year	...	...	...	Nil

(c) Number of Infant Protection Visitors holding appointments under Section 2 (2) at the end of the year who were:

(i)	Health Visitors	...	...	...	8
(ii)	Female, other than Health Visitors	...	...	...	Nil
(iii)	Males	...	...	...	Nil

(d) Number of persons (in addition to or in lieu of Visitors under (c) above) or Societies authorized to visit under the proviso to Section 2 (2) ... Nil

(e) Proceedings taken during the year:

No. of Cases	...	...	...	Nil
Section of Act under which taken	...	...	...	Nil

(f) Number of cases in which the Local Authority has given a sanction during the year:

(i)	Under (a) of Section 3 of the Act of 1908	...	Nil.
(ii)	Under (b) of Section 3 of the Act of 1908	...	Nil.
(iii)	Under (c) of Section 3 of the Act of 1908	...	Nil.

(g) Number of orders obtained during the year under Section 67 of the Act of 1932:

(i)	From Court of Summary Jurisdiction	...	Nil.
(ii)	From a single Justice	...	Nil.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The services of Mr. H. James, the local Inspector of the Society, have been frequently called upon, and he has become an almost essential part of the public health services.

His services are invaluable and are greatly appreciated. Particulars of the work carried out by Mr. James will be found in the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer.

BLIND PERSON'S ACT, 1920.

Examinations under this Act are carried out as occasion arises, by two part-time Ophthalmic Surgeons (Dr. Roy Thomas, and Dr. J. J. Healy), at Centres in Llanelly, Lampeter, Carmarthen and Ammanford. The Examinations are carried out as far as possible on the days the School Eye Clinics are held. Where a presumably blind person is unable to attend the centres, provision is made for the Ophthalmic Surgeon to visit the home. The payment of travelling expenses to the centres is defrayed by the Carmarthenshire Blind Society in necessitous cases.

Registration.—No name is entered on the Blind Register until the person is certified by the Ophthalmic Surgeons to be blind within the meaning of the Act.

The number of blind persons on the Register in 1937 was distributed as follows:—

Llanelly Area	...	...	...	...	172
Carmarthen Area	...	...	...	...	127
Llandilo Area	...	...	...	...	117
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	416

The above cases were classified as follows:—

Employed	...	...	...	...	20
Undergoing Training—Industrial	}	...	...	...	1
Secondary		...	...	...	—
No training but trainable	...	...	...	...	1
Children of School Age, 5—16	...	...	...	...	6
In Schools for Blind	...	...	...	...	1
Not at School	...	...	...	...	6
Mentally Defective	...	...	...	...	12
Unemployable	...	...	...	...	369

Unemployable Blind.—Under the County Council's scheme, the income of unemployable blind persons is augmented when necessary by such amount as is required to ensure an income of 17s. 6d. per week (after taking into account the existing means of the blind person).

Number of Home visits paid by the Home Teachers:—

Llanelly Area	...	...	...	1338
Carmarthen Area	...	...	...	853
Llandilo Area	...	...	...	880
				<hr/>
				3071
				<hr/>

Number of Lessons given by Home Teachers:—

	Pulp Cane.	Wool Moon.	Rug Knitting	Domestic Braille.	Help.
Llanelly Area	... 1	1	3	—	—
Carmarthen Area	... —	3	—	—	10
Llandilo Area	... —	—	2	10	47
<hr/>					
Total	... 1	4	5	10	57

Number of persons examined by Ophthalmic Surgeons during the year:—

Males.	Females.	Total.
31	41	... 72

Number of persons found on examination NOT to be blind within the meaning of the Act:—

Males.	Females.	Total.
7	10	... 17

Number of new cases added to Register during the year:—

Males.	Females.	Total.
24	31	... 55

Diagnosis by Ophthalmic Surgeons:—

			<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Cataracts	...	...	9	12	21
Optic Atrophy	...	...	9	5	14
Retinal Atrophy	...	...	—	1	2
Choroidal Atrophy	...	...	—	2	1
Glaucoma	...	...	1	2	3
Opacities	...	...	—	2	2
Nystagmus	...	...	—	1	1
Ititis and Conjunctivitis	...	...	—	1	1
Aphakic	...	...	—	2	2
Iridocyclitis	...	...	1	—	1
Secondary sclerosing Keratitis	...	...	1	1	2
Nebulae of Cornea	...	...	—	1	1
Corneal Dystrophy	...	...	1	—	1
Senile atrophy of nerve	...	...	1	—	1
Cerebral trouble	...	...	—	1	1
Corneal scar (child of 2 years)	...	...	1	—	1
Total			24	31	55

MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

The two main administrative groups of Mental Defectives are:—

(1) Educable mentally defective children between the ages of seven and sixteen who are capable of instruction in a Special School by special educational methods. These cases are the responsibility of the Education Committee, acting under the Education Act, 1921.

(2) Notified cases which comprise ineducable mental defectives (idiots, imbeciles, low grade feeble-minded), moral defectives and cases notified by the Education Authority as being incapable of deriving further benefit from education at a Special School, or as being incapable of being educated without detriment to other children, or in whose cases special circumstances exist that make it desirable that the defective should be under supervision, or guardianship, or sent to an institution. These notified cases, when they are proved "subject to be dealt with," are the responsibility of the County Council acting through the Mental Deficiency Committee, and they are dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 and 1927. These Acts impose on the County the following duties:—

- (a) To ascertain what persons in their area are defectives subject to be dealt with under the Act.
- (b) To provide suitable supervision for such defectives, or if such supervision is insufficient, to place them in an institution or under guardianship.
- (c) To provide suitable accommodation in institutions for those defectives who require institutional care, and to maintain them in such institutions.
- (d) To make provision for the guardianship of mental defectives when placed under guardianship by Orders under the Acts.
- (e) To provide suitable training or occupation for defectives placed under supervision, guardianship, or in an institution.

There is no system of supervision or guardianship for Mental Defectives in this County. Institutional provision for female defectives is provided at Pantglas Hall, Llanfynydd. There is no Mental Deficiency Institution for males.

Pantglas Hall.

This is a certified institution for female mental defectives. The number of female mental defectives on the Register on the 31st March, 1938, was 112, of whom 51 were notified by the Carmarthenshire Local Authority, 33 by Pembrokeshire, 13 by Breconshire, 7 by Cardiganshire, and 8 by Radnorshire. The Mental classification of the 112 defectives in the Institution was as follows:—64 were feeble-minded (29 very low grade), 19 were imbeciles and idiots. Of these 9 suffered from epilepsy and 3 from crippling conditions.

The number of admissions during the year ending 31st March, 1938, was 5, of whom 3 were notified by the Carmarthenshire Local Authority.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

MILK CONTROL.

Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.—Section 4 of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, provides that if the Medical Officer of Health of any Local Authority has reason to suspect that tuberculosis is caused by the consumption of milk produced in the County he shall endeavour to ascertain the source of supply and must notify the County Medical Officer of Health. It is then the duty of the County Medical Officer to arrange for a veterinary examination of the cattle on the farm concerned.

The cows in the herd are examined clinically and samples of milk from the individual cows are taken if induration of the udder or any symptoms suggestive of tuberculosis are present; a bulk sample is taken of the milk of the remaining cows or these are divided into groups and group samples taken. The samples are sent to the Beck Laboratory, Swansea, for microscopic examination and guinea pig inoculation.

During 1937 two farms were visited to carry out investigations regarding possible tubercular infection of milk subsequent to notices given by Local Medical Officers of Health.

Tuberculosis Order, 1925.—The Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders are administered in the County by the Police who are "appointed officers" and also by five part-time Veterinary Officers. The Tuberculosis Order, 1925, requires that every person having in his possession or under his charge:—

- (a) Any cow, which is, or appears to be, suffering from Tuberculosis of the Udder, Indurated Udder, or other chronic disease of the Udder; or
- (b) Any bovine animal which is, or appears to be, suffering from Tuberculosis emaciation; or
- (c) Any bovine animal which is suffering from a chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs of Tuberculosis.

shall without avoidable delay report the fact to an Officer of the Local Authority.

A Notice is served upon the owner of the suspected animal indicating the precautions that are to be taken with regard to milk and utensils and requiring the isolation and detention of the animal or animals suspected.

The Local Authority then directs one of their Veterinary Officers to examine the diseased or suspected animal, and power is given to the Officers to examine all bovine animals on the premises. When the Veterinary Officers find an animal affected with one of the specified forms of Tuberculosis he gives the owner or person in charge of a "Notice of Intended Slaughter." The animal is slaughtered, and a post-mortem examination is carried out. A report is submitted to the Local Authority and compensation is paid to the owner of the animal.

The number of animals slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925 during the past three years is as follows:—

1935	...	...	...	...	40
1936	...	...	...	...	48
1937	...	...	...	...	50

Tuberculosis (Attested Herds) Scheme.—This scheme is designed to encourage the establishment in England and Wales of herds of cattle officially certified as free from tuberculosis. Herds which are so certified are known as Attested Herds and are entered in a Register of Attested Herds which is kept and published from time to time by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Before a herd can be entered in the Register of Attested Herds all the animals comprising it must have passed an official tuberculin test made by a Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry

It is pleasing to note that Carmarthenshire leads England and Wales in this Scheme. At the end of 1937 there were 243 herds in the County on the Register kept by the Ministry, the leading County in Great Britain being Ayrshire, Scotland, with 310 herds. The latest figures for Carmarthenshire are greatly in excess of this.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

This Order came into operation on the 1st June, 1936, and prescribed the following special designations for milk, viz.:

(1) **Tuberculin Tested Milk.**—This is milk from cows which have passed a veterinary examination and a tuberculin test. Every animal in a tuberculin tested herd must pass a tuberculin test

within one month before the date of application for a licence, and thereafter at intervals of not less than two and not more than six months unless it is on the Register of Attested Herds, when it must comply with the relevant conditions prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. An animal born and bred in the herd must be submitted to the tuberculin test before it reaches the age of twelve months. All reactors must be immediately removed from the herd. Before any animal is added to the herd unless such animal is taken directly from an Attested or a Tuberculin Tested herd, it must pass a tuberculin test within fourteen days before being added to the herd, and be submitted to a further tuberculin test two months after the date of addition, and during these two months must be segregated from the rest of the herd.

In addition, every animal must pass a veterinary examination within one month before the date of application for the licence, and thereafter at intervals of not more than six months.

The herd must be kept completely isolated from all other cattle. The milk is bottled on the farm or elsewhere, and it may be raw or pasteurised. Tuberculin Tested milk must contain no coliform bacilli in 1/100 ml. and must satisfy a prescribed methylene blue reduction test. It must be delivered to the Consumer in bottles filled at the farm or at some other licensed establishment: if not bottled at the farm it must be sent in unventilated sealed churns. The containers, whether bottles or churns, must be tightly closed and suitably sealed and labelled.

Since the 1st June, 1936, all new licences for the production of Tuberculin Tested milk have been issued by the County Council, and from the 1st January, 1937, all Tuberculin Tested Herds in the County came under the direct control of the County Council.

(2) Accredited Milk is raw milk from cows which must pass a veterinary examination within one month before the date of the application for a licence, and thereafter at intervals of three months. Herds producing Accredited Milk are not submitted to Tuberculin Tests, but it is not permissible to add to the herd an animal which to the knowledge of the producer was tested with tuberculin and reacted to the test. Any cow found to be showing evidence of any disease which is likely to affect the milk injuriously must immediately be segregated from the rest of the herd or removed from the herd, and must be certified by a Veterinary Surgeon as having recovered before it can be reintroduced. Cows in milk belonging to the herd must be kept separate from all other cows in milk. Conditions as to bottling and delivery of the milk are similar in trend to those which pertain for Tubercu-

lin Tested Milk. Accredited milk must contain no coliform bacilli in 1/100th ml., and must satisfy a prescribed methylene blue reduction test.

Licences for Accredited Milk are also granted by the County Council for farms at which the milk is produced.

(3) Pasteurised Milk is milk which has been retained at a temperature of 145°—150° F. for at least thirty minutes, and does not contain more than 100,000 bacteria per ml. Conditions are also imposed with regard to thermometers and temperature records during pasteurisation. The Licensing Authority for Pasteurised Milk is the Local Sanitary Authority.

Administration.—Milk sampling and the examination of cow-sheas and methods of milk production, prior to the granting of a licence for producing designated milk, are carried out by the staff of the Pibwrlwyd Farm Institute. The County Medical Officer of Health approves or disapproves the granting of a licence on the result of these examinations, together with the results of the veterinary examination by a Veterinary Surgeon.

Arrangements for the post license veterinary examination of cows are made by the County Medical Officer of Health.

A panel of thirteen part-time Veterinary Surgeons carry out the necessary examinations. Post license samples of milk are taken by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, and are sent to the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, for examination.

The following table gives the number of licences issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, up to the 31st December, 1937:—

Number of "Accredited Milk" Licence holders in the County on the 31st December, 1937	...	607
Number of NEW "Accredited Milk Licences" issued during 1937	... ..	199
Number of "Tuberculin Tested Milk" Licence holders in the County on the 31st December, 1937	...	63
Number of NEW "Tuberculin Tested Milk" Licences issued during 1937	... ..	5
Number of applications for Licences refused during the year owing to structural defects, etc.	...	6

For purposes of comparison the following summary is given showing the number of licences issued up to the end of each of the last five years:—

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Accredited Licences	... 1	1	154	416	607
Tuberculin Tested Licences	12	16	50	56	63

Sampling of Designated Milk.—The aim is to take four samples yearly of each designated milk. If three consecutive samples prove satisfactory during the year, the fourth sample is not taken. If the results of consecutive samples are unsatisfactory a “run of samples” is then taken. During 1937 the number of samples of milk taken by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, was 1553. Of these 1126 were satisfactory and 427 unsatisfactory.

Revocation of Licences.—During 1937 the licences of eight Accredited producers were revoked, on the advice of the County Medical Officer of Health, owing to consistently unsatisfactory samples. Once a licence is revoked no re-application for a licence is considered until a period of six months has elapsed, and the licence is only then re-issued if the samples of the milk taken at monthly intervals indicate a consistent standard of cleanliness.

Milk in School Scheme.—286 samples were taken by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures of milk supplied to schools. Of these 172 were found to be satisfactory and 114 unsatisfactory. Of the latter 20 were consecutive unsatisfactory samples, and the suppliers contracts were cancelled on the advice of the County Medical Officer of Health. The remaining suppliers were warned.

During 1937, 4127 children were provided by the Education Committee with free milk at the Elementary schools, while 7094 were providing or paying for their own supplies.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.—The number of inspections of cowsheds and dairies carried out by the Local Sanitary Authorities in the County in 1937 was 1996, viz., Llanelly Borough 68, Carmarthen Borough 79, Ammanford Urban 43, Llandilo Urban 16, Llanelly Rural 364, Carmarthen Rural 1243, Llandilo Rural 183. In addition the Medical Officers of Health of Burry Port Urban, Kidwelly Borough and Llandovery Borough state that all cowsheds and dairies were inspected, but do not state the number of inspections.

The number of milk samples taken by the Local Sanitary Authorities in 1937, was 293.

FOOD AND DRUGS.**Borough of Carmarthen.**

In the Borough of Carmarthen these Acts are administered by the Chief Constable.

Nineteen samples of food were taken for analysis by the Public Analyst as follows:—

Fresh morning milk	...	...	...	7
Fresh evening milk	...	...	...	2
Appeal to cow samples	...	...	...	1

and one each of Egg substitute powder, Sago, Bird's spongie powder, Blancmange powder, Margarine, Rice, Mustard, Baking powder and Cooking fat.

One sample of milk was certified to contain 3.6% of extraneous water; a calculation based on the presumptive standard. No prosecution was advised because the acidity of the sample was 4.2 which rendered the freezing point unobtainable. All the remaining samples were certified genuine.

County of Carmarthen.

Summary of the work done under the direction of the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures during the year 1937.

Food and Drugs.—472 samples were taken and submitted for analysis by the Public Analyst of which 323 were milk; 102 were of other articles of food and 47 were drugs. Of the 323 samples of milk 23 were found below the standard for fat or non-fatty solids. Legal proceedings were taken against 5 vendors and fines amounting to £10 5s. 6d. were imposed. A sample of butter was found to contain a slight excess of moisture and 2 samples of vinegar were found to be slightly low in Acetic Acid, the remaining samples were certified to be genuine. All the samples were found to comply with the Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations.

Milk in Schools Scheme.—286 samples were taken of milk supplied to schools under the above scheme. These samples were submitted for Bacteriological Examination at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. 172 samples were found to be satisfactory and 114 unsatisfactory. Of the latter, 20 were consecutive unsatisfactory samples, and on the instructions of the County Medical Officer of Health the suppliers contracts were cancelled. The remaining suppliers were warned.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.—1553 samples of designated milks were taken under the above Order and submitted for Bacteriological Examination at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, of which 1126 were found satisfactory and 427 unsatisfactory.

The Licences of 8 producers of Accredited milk were revoked on the advice of the County Medical Officer of Health.

COUNTY ANALYST.

Clarence A. Seyler, B.Sc., F.I.C., The Technical College,,
Swansea.

Summary of Work done during the year 1937.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

Food and Drugs—472 samples.

Of 323 samples of milk 297, including 5 Appeal to Cow samples, were fully equal to the required standard and 7 were just on limit or slightly below for fat and non-fatty solids. One sample was abnormal. The non-fatty solids were low and this proved to be due to a deficiency of milk sugar. The proteins were normal and the ash and freezing point showed the sample to contain no water. Three samples contained added water, and twelve samples were deficient in milk fat. Three Appeal to Cow samples were deficient in milk. All were free from boric acid.

Eight samples of butter were free from boric acid, excess of water and contained no foreign fats.

The samples of Drugs were satisfactory and contained no deleterious ingredients.

Of the 472 samples taken during the year 18 were condemned being 3.81% of the whole.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

Llanelly Borough.—A piped supply into houses is general. There are two main sources of water supply, viz., (1) the River Lliedi and (2) the Gwendraeth Fach. The water from the River Lliedi is stored in two reservoirs, viz., (a) The Cwmlledi reservoir which has a capacity of 220 million gallons; the water from the reservoir together with a small supply from the Trebeddod Reservoir is utilised solely for trade purposes: (b) The Upper Lliedi Reservoir which has a capacity of 200 million gallons; the water from this reservoir is subjected to slow sand filtration before distribution for domestic purposes.

In addition water is taken from the Gwendraeth Fach river at the Old Forge, Kidwelly and gravitated to the pumping station at the site of the Munition Works, Pembrey, from which it is pumped into the Lliedi Reservoirs. The quantity of water pumped during 1937 was 402,871,000 gallons.

The area of supply covers Llanelly Borough and part of Llanelly Rural Parish. The number of houses supplied is 8777 in Llanelly Borough and 2480 in the Llanelly Rural Parish; the total population supplied is 50374.

The average daily consumption of filtered water for domestic purposes in 1937 was 36.95 gallons per head per day, and for trade purposes 57.57 gallons. The supply is constant and sufficient, and there is a large available surplus.

During 1937 both the Lliedi reservoirs were closed to the public and special measures were taken to ensure that no one employed in connection with the water undertaking of the Corporation was a typhoid carrier. Consideration is now being given to the question of chlorination of the supply. The number of samples taken in the last 5 years is 60.

Carmarthen Borough.—The present sources of supply are:—

(1) Cwmtawel.—This source is several miles from the town, and is derived from several springs. A storage reservoir having a capacity of 19,500,000 gallons was formed by damming a ravine. Protective works have at various times been carried out to convey surface water away from the reservoir.

(2) Upper Cwmoernant and Lower Cwmoernant Reservoirs.—These are storage reservoirs which are supplied mainly from Cwmtawel, but also receive a small supply from a nearby dingle and also a field on a slope.

There is a storage capacity of $28\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, but during the drought in 1937 a point was reached when only about 6 million gallons remained. No steps were necessary however to interrupt the supply.

The water is piped directly into houses, the number of houses and population supplied being 2700 and 9800 respectively. The number of gallons per head per day is approximately 33 and the supply is constant and sufficient. The Cwmtawel water has been of good organic and bacteriological purity, but trouble has been experienced with the water in the Cwmoernant reservoirs both bacteriologically and from low forms of aquatic life known as *Uroglena*. These matters were satisfactorily dealt with during the year. The water supply is unfiltered, and the Council have decided on sand filtration. Dr. Culley expresses the hope that more may be done regarding a new supply, and that the Cwmoernant reservoirs will ultimately be discarded.

Eleven samples of water were taken during the year.

Llandilo Urban.—A piped supply is general and laid directly into houses. The number of houses and population supplied is approximately 700 and 2500 respectively. 150 of the 700 houses are outside the Urban area. The supply is constant and sufficient except in summer, but steps are being taken to ensure an adequate supply all the year round. A Ministry of Health Inquiry was held during the year. There are no wells in the area.

Llandovery Borough.—The source of supply is from Cynant Springs about 6 miles from the Borough, and the area of supply is the Borough together with a few farms outside the Borough. The number of houses and population supplied are 660 and 2050 respectively, the supply being direct into houses and not by stand-pipes. Leakages have occurred in the pipes, causing insufficiency of water. The Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report for 1937 states: "The water supply in the Borough is fairly satisfactory and the matter is receiving the attention of the Town Council who will probably cause new and larger pipes to be laid throughout the town. No bacteriological or analytical examination was made during the year as the service was quite satisfactory." The number of samples of water taken during the last 5 years is one.

Ammanford Urban.—A piped supply of water into houses is general, the supply being derived from the source of the River Llwhwr. The number of houses and the population supplied are 1772 and 7117 respectively and the number of gallons per head per day is 41. The supply is constant and sufficient, and is filtered and chlorinated. The number of samples of water taken during the last 5 years is 3.

Cwmamman.—A piped supply into houses is general throughout the area, and the numbers of houses and population supplied are 1216 and 5123 respectively. The supply during the winter months is constant and sufficient, but during the summer months the water is turned off for several hours each day, the number of gallons per head per day during these months being 13—14.

Burry Port Urban.—A piped supply into houses is general except in the case of 20 houses which are supplied from three standpipes. The bulk of the supply is obtained from the Llanelly Rural District Council under agreement at 7d. per 1000 gallons. The number of houses and population supplied are 1403 and 5487 respectively. The number of gallons per head per day is 26. The supply is constant. There is also a supply from a well at Clyndu which is mixed with the mains feed from the Llanelly R.D.C. supply. All supplies are by gravitation. The Graig supply was considerably augmented by a source from the Llanelly R.D.C. at Rhiwlas; the whole of the mains in the Graig district have been relaid and a concrete storage tank of 50,000 gallon capacity has been erected near Cenrhos House which is 350 feet above O.D., and at a point from which all houses in the district are supplied by gravitation. Since the tank has been in operation there has been no complaint of shortage or lack of pressure from the highest points of the area.

The number of samples taken in the last 5 years is 5.

Kidwelly Borough.—A piped supply into houses is general except in the case of 50 houses which take their supply from standpipes. The sources of supply are 3 springs (Millands Spring, Capel Sul Spring and Maesgwenllian Spring). The Millands Supply was used constantly from October 15th—December 15th. The Council are considering the chlorination of this supply.

Capel Sul Well.—This yields a minimum supply of about 20,000 gallons per 24 hours. The water is carried in mains and distributed to most of the houses in the Northern section of the town. The storage is 30,000 gallons.

Maesgwenllian Supply.—This is from deep seated springs tapped in a disused Silver Mine adit level, giving a minimum supply of about 25,000 gallons in 24 hours, and delivered to the Southern half of the Town by means of cast iron mains. At the entrance of the adit there is a 10,000 gallon reinforced concrete storage tank collecting water which previously used to run to waste.

Mynyddygarreg Supply.—With the aid of hydraulic rams this gives a minimum flow of 8000 gallons per 24 hours. This water

is also carried in mains and public fountains placed along the roadside. The storage is 3000 gallons.

The number of houses and population supplied in Kidwelly Borough are 757 and 2997 respectively, and the number of gallons per head per day is approximately 25 gallons. The supply is constant and sufficient. During the year the 4 inch watermain was extended to Hillfield Houses. Eight houses were connected to the water mains.

The number of samples of water taken in the last 5 years was 5.

Newcastle Emlyn Urban.—A piped supply is general, and is partly directly into houses and partly by standpipes. The number of houses and population supplied are respectively 248 and 800, and the number of gallons per head per day is 20. There is a day service only during drought, but an additional scheme is on foot. The Medical Officer in his Annual Report for 1937 states: "The new water supply at Penbuarth has now been fenced off and a satisfactory pathological report has been received . . . the water is plumbosolvent and will have to be treated in the future to prevent further erosion of the pipes. The new supply is copious and it is expected that it will be connected up with the Cwm pipes in the New Year."

No samples have been taken in the last 5 years.

Llanelly Rural.—The major portion of the Llanelly Rural District is supplied by a piped supply directly into houses. The main source of supply is Llynfan. The total storage capacity at the Intake Works at Llynfan is approximately 200,000,000 gallons. The Council are under an obligation to supply 680,000 gallons of water per day as compensation water to the River Towy Fishery Board under the Llanelly Rural District Water Act, 1912. Excluding compensation water the total consumption of water for all purposes during the past ten years has been as follows:—

Average yearly consumption for all purposes

during last 10 years 551,120,000 gallons

Average yearly consumption for trade

purposes during last 10 years ... 295,120,000 gallons

So that average yearly consumption for

domestic purposes was 256,613,000 gallons

That is, 703,000 gallons per day are used for domestic purposes. The number of houses supplied is roughly 4903, and taking an average of 5—6 persons per house, the population supplied would be approximately 27,457. On this basis the average consumption per head per day would be approximately 25.6 gallons.

Minor extensions to the Water Service were carried out as follows during 1937:—

Water Main Extension at Penyfai; Copper Tube Extension to Cwm, Cwingwili; Copper Tube Extension to Banc-tai-newydd, Pontyberem; Extension to New Council Houses, Gors Road, Upper Tumble; Extension to New Council Houses, Pwll; Extension to Heol Ddu, Llwynteg Llannon; Extension to Mortuary, Tumble.

Carmarthen Rural.—The following areas are provided with a piped supply—parts of the parishes of Llanarthney and Llanddarog, Pontyates, Carway, St. Ishmael Parish, Pensarn Village, Abergwili, Nantgaredig, Hermon and Blaenycloed Villages, Talog, Trelech, Whitland, Pendine, Llanfallteg, Llanboidy, Llanstephan, Llandefeilog, Pontantwn and Gellywen, and the supply in most cases is constant and sufficient. The number of samples taken in 1937 was 26.

New water supplies and other works carried out during 1937 were as follows:—

St. Ishmaels Water Scheme.—This scheme has been completed. The works comprised the construction of a Service Reservoir having a capacity of 60,000 gallons, pumping station and the laying of about 5700 yards of 4-inch and 3,825 yards of 3-inch Spun Iron Mains. The village of Ferryside is supplied by gravitation, and the villages of Llansaint and Broadley by automatically controlled electrically driven booster pumps.

Gorslas and District Water Supply Scheme.—This scheme which was commenced on the 14th December, 1936 was continued during 1937, but owing to the contractors finding themselves in financial difficulties the Council have had to invite fresh tenders to complete the scheme.

Pontyates Water Supply.—In view of the discolouration of the water due to its action on the 3-inch steel main about 2000 yards of steel mains with heavier bitumen coating were re-laid during the year. No further complaints were received.

Hermon Village, Conwil.—A small spring which was used as a dip well by the inhabitants was collected into a spring chamber and conveyed in 1½-inch supply pipes to a convenient public standpipe alongside the public highways.

Bankffosfelen Village.—One public standpipe has been fixed in a central position to supply that part of the above village within the Carmarthen Rural District. The water is purchased from the Llanelly Rural District Council.

During 1937 supplies for the following localities were also under consideration:—

Llaugunnor Parish.—One suggested source of supply was found unsuitable and abandoned, and the Rural District Council have since reconsidered the extension of the Gorslas and District Water Scheme to cover parts of this Parish. The high cost of such a scheme has postponed decision.

Llangendeirne Parish.—Plans are being prepared for supplying the villages of Meinciau, Four Roads, Van and the upper parts of Pontyates in the Parish. A suitable source has been found, and it is proposed to pump the water to a high level service reservoir from which the above villages will be supplied by gravitation.

Cwmfelin Mynach Village.—A scheme of supply is in the course of preparation.

Clynderwen.—Negotiations are proceeding with the Narberth Rural District Council for a supply of water here.

Llanboidy Village.—Consideration is being given to the question of re-laying new mains for the supply to Llanboidy Upper Village, and their extension to Llanboidy Lower Village.

In spite of the work done there are still areas which have not a safe and piped supply. The following places might be mentioned: Clynderwen, Mynyddcerrig, St. Clears, Conwil, Cwmdud, Llaugunnor, Cwmfelin Mynach, Laugharne. Efforts are being made to provide these places with suitable supplies.

Llandilo Rural.—

(a) Llandilo Sanitary District.—A piped supply is fairly general throughout the villages of the area, the water for the most part being piped directly into houses. The areas provided with a piped supply are Llandebie and Ammanford Parishes, Brynamman district, Cwmllynfell, Bettws Parish, Derwydd Road, Ffairfach, Rhosmaen, Nantgaredig and Cothi Bridge, Llansawel Village, Talley Village, Llanfynydd, Carmel and Castellrhingyll, Salem Village, Dryslwyn Village and Trapp. The number of houses and population supplied are approximately 3300 and 14000 respectively. The supply is constant and sufficient except in some parts of Bettws parish, Nantgaredig and Cothi Bridge, but other springs have been found to augment the supply in these places. Llangathen (7), Court Henry (16), Brechfa (12), Penybanc (15), Manordilo (17) and Capel Isaac (7) have no piped supply and receive their supplies from wells. The numbers in brackets denote the number of wells in each place. The number of samples of water taken in the last 5 years was 23.

(b) Llandovery Sanitary District.—A piped supply is provided for Llangadock Village, Pumpsaint Village, Cilycwm, Myddfai, part of Llanwrda, Bethlehem; the number of houses and population supplied being 248 and 700 respectively. The water is piped directly into houses in some cases, while in others, it is obtained from standpipes. Isolated houses in the area practically all derive their water supply from springs.

The following are the more important extracts from the Annual Report of the District Medical Officers of Health for 1937:—

Llandebie.—A large number of extensions of water mains in the Llandebie Parish were carried out during the year, and the Heolddu scheme was completed. The schemes were carried out with the financial aid of the Ministry of Health and the County Council. All the water is derived from the Loughor source and is filtered and chlorinated. The houses at Derwydd Road are now supplied from the Llandilo Urban water main.

Cwmllynfell.—The springs which supply the reservoir became somewhat low towards the end of the summer, and another source was drawn in to maintain an adequate supply.

Bettws.—There are thirteen separate water schemes in this parish, the different springs yielding quantities varying from 200—5000 gallons per day. The Cwmgrenig spring together with the Cwmhelen spring supply the Cwmgrenig Road and Cawdor Road districts, but during the dry period of last summer the Cwmhelen spring partially dried up. It has been decided to acquire the Black Pan Spring, yielding 15000 gallons a day which will then serve the Cwmgrenig Road district and allow the Cwmgrenig spring to be used solely for the supply of the Cawdor Road district. The last summer's drought severely tested some of the springs in the lower parts of Bettws, and the houses at the higher levels had only an intermittent supply. Another factor which tends to render the springs in this quarter unreliable is that they are all on the coal measures, and there is the risk of mining operations affecting the supply. The best solution to the difficulty here would be to obtain a supply through a meter from the Ammanford Urban mains which pass near the parish boundary at several convenient points.

Nantgaredig.—Owing to the drought Nantgaredig had to be put on an intermittent service for a period of two months. There should be no difficulty in obtaining an additional spring to augment the supply here, as there is one already known spring in the vicinity of reliable quality which would undoubtedly produce an ample sufficiency if added to the existing source.

Court Henry and Mynyddbach.—The school and houses in this neighbourhood are without a reliable supply. It is proposed to construct a gravitation supply from an area above New Cross where there are numerous springs that would give an adequate supply of water.

Penybanc Village, Llandilo.—This village is now supplied by a pump from a well. As no nearby source of supply can be found, it is suggested that a search a little further afield may lead to the discovery of a suitable spring.

Brechfa.—There is no piped supply of water in Brechfa, although there are numerous springs in the area which could be utilised.

Pantgwyn and Nantarwenlliw.—The supplies in both these places are unsatisfactory as the pipes are corroded and require re-laying.

Danybank, Nantgaredig.—A piped supply was laid on to the four new Council houses here from a spring on Penllwynau Farm.

Salem.—The overflow from the School Well has been collected into a storage tank and distributing pipes were laid and stand-pipes erected in the village. The supply is working satisfactorily.

Trapp.—The mains here which were in a very bad condition have been replaced by new mains throughout.

Cefntiresgob.—The Llandilo town main has been extended some distance beyond Cefntiresgob.

Carmel.—Extensions of the existing main were carried out here.

Llangadock, Bethlehem and Dyffryn Ceidrych have satisfactory gravitation water supplies.

Myddfai, Cilycwm and Pumpsaint have gravitation water supplies, but they all fail in dry weather.

Llanwrda is inadequately supplied with water. A few houses have a proper gravitation supply, but the majority obtain their water from wells. It would not be a difficult or an expensive proposition to put the whole of the village on a gravitation water supply.

Llansadwrn does not possess a piped water supply. Water is supplied from wells.

Llanddeusant.—A few houses in this village draw their water supply direct from the Llanelly Rural District (Llynnyfan) mains, and this authority has provided a public standpipe in the village to supply water from the same source.

Gwynfe.—A few houses here also obtain their water from the Llanelly Rural District main.

Newcastle Emlyn Rural District.—A piped supply of water is available for Llanybyther and Pencarreg villages, Treherbert, Ram, Cwmanne, Parcyrrhos, New Inn, Gwyddgrug, Pencader, Brynteify, Pontwelly, Bwlchmelyn, Lower Cwmhiraeth, Alltwalis, Cwmorgan, Lower Brynteify and Drefelin. The water is either directly laid on to houses or obtained from standpipes. A comprehensive scheme is in preparation for supplying the villages of Llangeler, Saron, Drefach, Velindre, Waungilwen, Drefelin and Pentrecourt from the Blaenbargoed source in the parish of Llangeler. The number of gallons of water per head per day varies between 12 and 25, and the supply is constant and sufficient except in the case of Pontwelly and Drefelin where the supply is insufficient during drought. No samples of water have been taken during the last 5 years except for samples taken in new schemes of water supply. No record is kept of other sources of water supply (wells, springs, etc.) within the area, and the number of premises supplied.

County Council Grants for Water Supply.

				£	s.	d.
Carmarthen R.D.C.	...	...	...	1075	0	0
			...	1093	0	0
			...	1490	0	0
			...	106	0	0
			...	100	0	0
			...	150	0	0
			£4014	0	0	
Llandilo R.D.C.	...	...	...	90	0	0
			...	60	0	0
			...	900	0	0
			...	470	0	0
			...	377	0	0
			...	215	0	0
			...	300	0	0
			...	777	0	0
			£3189	0	0	
Newcastle Emlyn R.D.C.	...	...	...	55	0	0
			...	742	0	0
			...	50	0	0
			£847	0	0	
Llanelly R.D.C.	...	...	...	1575	0	0
			£1575			0	0
Total			£9625	0	0	

County Council Grants for Water Supplies during Year ending March, 1938.

Carmarthen R.D.C.	...	...	£1630	10	0
Llandilo R.D.C.	...	...	£1773	0	0
N. C. Emlyn R.D.C.	...	...	£ 50	0	0
Llanelly R.D.C.	...	...	£ 700	0	0
			<hr/>		
			£4153	10	0
			<hr/>		

Sewage Disposal.

Llanelly Borough.—The Borough of Llanelly is wholly sewered with the exception of border areas for which schemes are either in course of construction or under consideration. The sewage flow is by gravitation and the system is combined, with the exception of a small area on the separate system. The sewage undergoes no treatment, but is discharged into the Burry Estuary at all states of the tide. 8457 premises have one or more water closets each. There are still over 200 pail closets in the Borough, and about 55 cesspools from which liquid soaks away. These will be greatly reduced when the sewage schemes in course of construction and preparation are completed.

Carmarthen Borough.—The borough is wholly sewered on the combined system and the flow is by gravitation. The sewage undergoes no treatment, and is discharged crude after screening into the River Towy at all states of the tide. This is a matter that should receive attention. That portion of the area situate at Bronwydd Road and Francis Well still remains unsewered. A scheme is under consideration by the Council of purchasing land in this area, sewerage the area and selling the land for building sites. The need of a sewer and the abolition of the cesspool system for this area is highly desirable. 565 lineal yards of new 9-inch sewers were laid down for the Parc Bagnall Housing Scheme during the year.

The number of water closets in the Borough is 3160, and there are 118 pail closets and 50 cesspools. No closets were converted into the water carriage system during the year.

Llandilo Urban.—Practically the whole of the area is sewered; out of a total population of 1929 the number served by sewers is 1799. The Sewerage system is combined, the flow is by gravitation, a small proportion is treated by bacterial filters, but the greater proportion is discharged untreated into the River Towy. The number of water closets within the area is 659, the number of pail closets 22, and cesspools 4.

The Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report for 1937 commends the proposal to extend the New Road sewer to accommodate the probable development along the Carmarthen Road. Complaints were received during the year of nuisance created by stagnation of sewage near the town station owing to the low state of the River Towy arising from the drought. The Medical Officer of Health regards as urgent a system of drainage for North and South sides of the town in conjunction with Cilcennen and Rhosmaen and Ffairfach.

Llandovery Borough.—There is no system of sewerage in the Borough. The number of water closets is 501, pail closets 54, midden privies 76, and cesspools approximately 250. The cesspools are not water-tight.

Kidwelly Borough.—The area is only partially sewered, the population served by the system being about 240. The number of premises not connected to sewers is 697. The sewerage system which exists is partially separate, the flow is by gravitation, and the sewage is treated in septic tanks and discharged into tidal waters at all states of the tide. The number of water closets in the Borough is 124, and there are 641 pail closets and 116 cesspools, some of which are watertight. The night soil from the pail closets is buried in gardens. The Council have under consideration a Sewerage scheme for the Borough. Plans have been completed, and it is proposed to make a start during the coming year.

Burry Port Urban.—The area is wholly sewered except for 79 houses from which the night soil is collected. The population served by the sewerage system is about 5200. The system is partially separate and by gravitation, and is discharged without treatment into tidal water at all states of the tide. The number of water closets is 1322, pail closets 79 and cesspools 3. The cesspools are not watertight. The Council are continually extending their sewers, and it is estimated that all houses will be connected up in about two years.

The number of houses from which night soil is collected is 79. Collections are made weekly in the following districts:—Graig, Gwscwm Road, Colby Road and Furnace. The night soil is collected in special containers once weekly on Friday nights, and discharged by a hopper into the main sewer. Containers are thoroughly disinfected after use. The 3 cesspools in the area are periodically cleansed by the Council's employees.

Ammanford Urban.—The area is wholly sewered except for 25 houses which remain to be connected to the Public sewers. The system is partially separate and by gravitation. The sewage is treated by bacterial filters of the Amman Valley Joint Sewerage Board. The number of houses with water closets connected to sewers is 1719, while 3 houses with water closets are connected to cesspits. 25 houses have pail closets or midden privies.

Cwmaman.—The area is sewered and the sewage is treated in the biological filters of the Amman Valley Joint Sewerage Board. The number of water closets is 785, pail closets 320.

Newcastle Emlyn Urban.—The area is sewered in general, the number of premises not connected to sewers being 77. The sewerage system is separate and by gravitation, and the sewage is treated by broad irrigation. The number of water closets is 210, pail closets 50, midden privies 27. Roughly 30 privies have been converted in the last 3 years.

Llanelly Rural District.—The district is partly sewered, the population of premises drained into sewers being 20,000. The number of premises not connected to sewers is about 5300. The sewage system is partially separate and the flow is partly by gravitation and partly by pumping. The sewage of part of the district is treated at sewage works comprising settlement tanks and biological filters, while the sewage of another part is discharged untreated into the Burry Estuary at Pwll at all states of the tide. The number of water closets in the area is about 2631, pail closets 5817, midden privies nil. During 1937 minor extensions to sewers were carried out at Llethry Road, Felinfoel; Soar Road, Llwynhendy; Coedcae; Station Road, Bynea; Berwick Road, Bynea; Bellvue, near Bell Inn, Bynea; Birdin Terrace, Felinfoel; Maes Road, Llangennech. The following connections to the sewers were carried out during 1937:—

Llanelly and Pembrey Main Drainage Scheme ...	119
Llangennech Sewerage Scheme	28
Tumble Sewerage Scheme	17
Llwynhendy Sewerage Scheme	47
<hr/>	
Total ...	211

Facilities are still being awaited from the Ministry of Health to carry out a much needed sewerage scheme for Trimsaran. The conditions at Pontyberem and Cross Hands are such that they constitute a serious menace to the health of the inhabitants.

Representations have also been made to the Ministry with regard to Tycroes.

Carmarthen Rural.—The area is partly sewered to serve a population of about 3000. The number of premises not connected to sewers is 5774. The sewerage system is separate and combined and the flow is by gravitation. It is passed through tanks and discharged into rivers and streams. The number of water closets is 885, pail closets 5616, midden privies nil, cesspools 430. Small sewerage schemes are in the course of being provided for villages in the area, and during the last 3 years (1935—1937) 73 privies have been converted.

The Medical Officer of Health states in his Annual Report for 1937:—"The necessity of embarking upon sewerage schemes is very apparent. Throughout the area there is no complete sewerage scheme in any village. There is an urgent need for the preparation and installation of such schemes. Whitland still relies on night soil collection. Again urbanised areas such as Pontyates, Cefneithyn and Drefach remain devoid of complete sewerage schemes. In this connection as pointed out by the Engineer, these villages might be included in a proper sewerage scheme for the Gwendraeth Valley, and for this purpose a Sewerage Board of the Local Sanitary Authorities involved might be set up."

Llandilo Rural District.—

(a) Llandilo Sanitary District.—The area is partly sewered in the South District, but there are very few sewered houses in the North District. The population served by a sewerage system is about 3000. The system is "partially separate," the flow is by gravitation, and the sewage from the Brynamman, Llandebie, Penybank and Saron districts is treated at the sewage disposal plant of the Amman Valley Joint Sewerage Board. The Penygroes affluent flows on to land and into brooks, while that of Cwmllynfell flows directly into rivers untreated.

(b) Llandovery Sanitary District.—Pail closets are general throughout the area, except for 42 water closets. There are 42 cesspools. The area is sparsely populated and in parts mountainous. The Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report, makes certain comments on sewerage schemes which require immediate attention.

Ystradowen and Cwmllynfell Sewerage.—Sewers have been laid to convey the sewage of Ystradowen and Cwmllynfell, but they have not yet been connected up to the Pontardawe sewers which they were intended to join; the plan, owing to the inability of the district to afford the expense has fallen to the ground. The crude sewerage from some 120 houses is discharged through old storm water drains and sewers into the Rivers Twrch and Llynfell. The strong flow of water in the Twrch has the effect of diluting the Bennington Hill district sewage to a high degree, but the Ystradowen Sewage which flows into the Llynfell river is not diluted to the same extent and at times creates a serious nuisance at its point of discharge. This matter requires urgent attention.

Penygroes, Capel Hendre, Blaenau and Caerbryn Scheme.—Plans in outline of sewerage schemes estimated to cost £30,000 for these districts to drain into the Amman Valley Joint Board sewers were submitted to the Ministry of Health. Building in these districts has increased in recent years, and in the absence of proper

sewerage, the alternatives of cesspits and the flow of sewage over land or into streams are unsatisfactory and highly dangerous methods to employ. If this scheme materialises an additional rate of 2/6 in the pound will have to be borne by the ratepayers of Llandebie if financial assistance by way of grants is not forthcoming.

Bettws Sewerage.—Representations were made to the Ministry of Health in respect of 86 houses in the district of Lower Bettws which adjoins the boundary of the Ammanford Urban area. Complaints have been received from time to time owing to nuisance created by the sewerage which comes from baths and sinks and discharges on to land or runs in open gutters. The only remedy is to sewer this district and connect it up to the Amman Valley Sewerage System. This would have been done, but it is stated that the terms offered by the Ammanford Urban District Council are far too severe. It is to be hoped that an agreement between the two authorities in this matter will soon be arrived at.

Newcastle Emlyn Rural.—The area is not provided with sewers with the exception of Llanybyther which is partly sewered and serves a population of roughly 100. The sewage here is discharged directly into rivers. The number of water closets is 126, pail closets 2300, cesspools 32.

Housing.

Number of Houses erected during the year, 1937.

Districts.	Number erected by the Local Authority.	Number erected by private enterprise.		Total.
		With State assistance under the Housing Acts "Subsidy"	Without State assistance.	
URBAN.				
Llanelly ... ..	...	...	20	20
Carmarthen	50	...	64	114
Llandilo ... ..	...	...	5	5
Llandovery ... ..	...	...	2	2
Kidwelly	18	...	5	23
Newcastle Emlyn ... ..	...	...	1	1
Ammanford ... ..	...	...	20	20
Burry Port ... ..	...	...	2	2
Cwmamman ... ..	...	...	1	1
	68	...	120	188
RURAL.				
Llanelly	90	...	90	180
Carmarthen ... ..	...	...	39	39
Llandilo-Fawr	22	...	42	64
Newcastle Emlyn ... ..	...	...	20	20
	112	...	191	303
Urban Districts	68	...	120	188
Rural Districts	112	...	191	303
Whole County	180	...	311	491

The following Tables summarise the amount of work undertaken in connection with Housing during 1937.

INSPECTION OF HOUSES OF WORKING CLASSES.

UNFIT HOUSES.

District.	No. of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books	Inspection of Dwelling Houses.			No. in addition found not in all respects fit for Habitation.	Action taken in respect of Individual Unfit Houses.			No. of Tene-ments or under-ground Rooms in re-spect of which Closing Orders were deter-mined.			
		Total No. of Houses inspec-ted for Housing Defects under P.H. & Housing Acts.	No. of Inspec-tions made for the Purpose	No. of Houses found Unfit for Human Habi-tation		No. of Formal Notices requiring Repair or Remedy of Defects	No. of Formal Notices made fit after service of Formal Notices	No. of Demoli-tion Orders made in respect of Dwel-ling Houses.		No. of Houses Demolished in Pursuance of Demolition Orders.		
URBAN.	Llanelly ...	597	1259	11	177	209	2	33	Nil	11	Nil	Nil
	Carmarthen ...	309	583	79	209	62	Nil	91	89	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Llandilo ...	84	84	31	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Llandovery ...	12	16	49	Nil	Nil	Nil	12	11	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Ammanford ...	159	159	Nil	28	Nil	12	Nil	5	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Cwmanman ...	19	19	Nil	2	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Kidwelly ...	652	652	18	11	3	10	9	9	5	1	Nil
	Burry Port ...	1257	1257	55	13	9	14	24	24	11	1	Nil
	N. C. Emlyn...	40	60	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
RURAL.	Llanelly ...	368	1452	130	230	231 (130)	Nil	34	35 (26)	107	32	2
	Carmarthen ...	863	913	49	106	55	29	12	8	9	3	1
	Llandilo ...	55	55	18	26	21	Nil	19	2	7	1	Nil
	N. C. Emlyn...											

Figures in Brackets indicate partial completion of necessary works.

OVERCROWDING—PART IV. HOUSING ACT, 1936.

District	No. of Dwellings over-crowded at end of year	No. of Families dwelling therein.	No. of Persons dwelling therein.	No. of New Cases of Over-crowding during year.	No. of Cases of Over-crowding relieved during year.	No. of Persons concerned in such cases.	Houses again over-crowded after L.A. have taken steps to abate Over-crowding
URBAN.							
Llanelly ...	437	437	2400	87	90	451	Nil
Carmarthen ...	131	131	754	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Llandilo ...	16	16	78	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Llandovery ...	10	10	40	Nil	5	21	Nil
Ammanford ...	24	36	133	Nil	6	39	Nil
Cwmamman ...	2	2	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kidwelly ...	19	21	120½	Nil	15	51½	Nil
Burry Port ...	45	51	222½	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
N. C. Emlyn...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
RURAL.							
Llanelly ...	240	245	1670	29	116	646	
Carmarthen ...	91	91	551	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Llandilo ...	126	153	917	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
*N.C. Emlyn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Urban ...	634	704	3756	37	116	562½	Nil
Total Rural ...	457	489	3138	29	101	646	Nil
Whole County	1141	1193	6994	116	217	1208½	Nil

*No Statistics received.

SCHEMES OF HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES
UNDER CONSIDERATION OR DECIDED UPON.

An inquiry was recently sent in May, 1938 to all Local Authorities in the County requesting information as to the action already taken by the respective Councils with regard to Housing of the Working Classes, and also their proposals for the immediate future. I am indebted to the Clerk for permission to extract the relevant information from the replies received.

Llanelly Borough. —The Llanelly Town Council have since the year 1919 erected under various Housing Acts 1122 houses. They have in addition recently approved of a programme of house

building which have regard to the housing needs of the Borough for the period ending June, 1942. This housing programme which was adopted by the Housing Committee on May 19th, 1938 is as follows:—

Overcrowding—Houses required	...	...	332
Slum Clearance—Houses required—estimated at			500
			<hr/>
			832
Less duplication 10%	...		83
			<hr/>
			749, say 750

Housing Schemes in Progress—

Morfa	...	...	...	20(a)
Liedi Valley	...	...	...	178(b)
Before Ministry of Health—Lliedi Valley				118(c)
				<hr/>
				316
Balance to be provided in new schemes				434

The Committee recommend that the following programme of building, compiled with due regard to available resources of the building industry in the district be adopted:—

Houses to be completed	...	31/12/1938.....	198 (a and b)
„ „ „	...	30/ 6/1939.....	118 (c)
„ „ „	...	30/ 6/1940.....	100
„ „ „	...	31/12/1940.....	130
„ „ „	...	31/12/1941.....	150
„ „ „	...	30/ 6/1942	54
			<hr/>
			750
			<hr/>

Carmarthen Borough.—The Council have decided to erect 100 houses for the abatement of overcrowding. Negotiations are at present in progress for the compulsory acquisition of an area of land of 25.332 acres in extent, upon which it is estimated that a total of 232 houses (including the 100 for overcrowding) can be erected.

Llandilo Urban.—The Council has resolved to erect 20 houses and the Ministry of Health has approved of the Scheme. The contract has been entered into, and the houses are now in course of erection. The Ministry has also been informed that when the 20 houses have been erected the Council will further consider whether it is necessary to erect additional houses at Llandilo to meet both slum clearance and overcrowding.

Llandovery Borough.—The Council have agreed to erect 10 houses under the Housing Act, 1935, arising out of the survey of overcrowding, but the matter has been delayed for a considerable time in consequence of the Ministry of Health refusing to adopt the Plan dealing with drainage. As soon as the Plan duly approved is received the Council will immediately invite tenders.

Ammanford Urban.—The Council are shortly proceeding with the erection of 50 houses, subject to their obtaining the maximum grants under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act. The Minister has already sanctioned the erection by the Council of 33 houses.

Burry Port Urban.—There are 55 houses to be demolished. There are 45 houses overcrowded. The Council have begun the building of 20 houses to provide accommodation for those who will be displaced from houses to be demolished. The Council are negotiating for the acquisition of other land upon which to build the remaining houses required.

Kidwelly Borough.—There are 27 houses to be demolished, and 34 houses which are overcrowded. The Council have already built 32 non-parlour type houses which are occupied, 9 by families from demolished houses, and 23 by families from overcrowded houses. The question of building further houses has been taken up with the Ministry.

Newcastle Emlyn Urban.—No action has been taken by the Council since they carried out their survey of overcrowding. The survey disclosed 2 cases of overcrowding which have long since been abated. The M.O.H. has reported that there are no houses in the area which are so bad as to be in all respects unfit for human habitation. No immediate proposals have been formulated, though it is contemplated making a fresh survey of some of the houses which are not in all respects fit for human habitation.

Llanelly Rural.—The Council have embarked upon a Slum Clearance Programme to the extent of erecting 191 houses, and another 200 are in course of construction. As soon as the Slum Clearance Programme is completed the Council will immediately embark upon the erection of houses to deal with overcrowding, and in this connection the proposals of the Council for the erection of approximately 250 houses are with the Ministry.

Carmarthen Rural.—The Council's officers have been actively engaged in making surveys of unfit houses and overcrowded premises in the Rural District, and it is proposed to erect as a first instalment, 100 dwellinghouses for re-housing purposes. The number of houses required to abate overcrowding is 91.

Llandilo Rural District.—The Council have erected—

(a) Under the Housing Act, 1925 for the relief of overcrowding and provision of accommodation for families living in apartments	48
(b) Under Housing Act, 1930 for the re-housing of persons displaced from unfit houses	30
(c) Under Housing Acts, 1935—1936 for the abatement of overcrowding	10
	—
Total number of houses erected	88
	—

The Overcrowding Survey carried out under the Housing Act, 1935, revealed that there are 153 families living in overcrowded houses, and the proposals submitted by the Council to the Ministry of Health provide for the erection of 126 houses for the abatement of overcrowding. Of these, 10 houses have already been erected as shewn above, and the Council have accepted tenders for the erection of a further 32 houses, and are negotiating for sites for the erection of the remaining number required.

The Council's Sanitary Inspectors are also actively engaged in making a further survey of unfit houses in the district, and the Council have decided to make Demolition Orders under Section II. of the Housing Act, 1936 in respect of a large number of houses, and negotiations are proceeding for the acquisition of sites for the erection of houses to accommodate the persons who will be displaced when such Demolition Orders become operative.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT, 1926.**(For the Improvement of Existing Dwellings).**

167 applications have been received since the Act came into force.

92 of these have been refused by the County Council.

16 have been withdrawn by the applicants.

57 applications have been granted of which

54 houses have been completed.

Grants amounting to £4229 6s. 8d. have been paid in respect of these houses.

MONTHLY AVERAGE RAINFALL.

Month.	1935	1936	1937	†Llynyfan, 1935	†Llynyfan, 1936	†Llynyfan, 1937.
January ...	3.77	6.36	6.04	3.11	11.21	17.10
February ..	5.03	3.06	7.99	10.48	4.81	14.24
March ...	1.09	3.02	2.92	2.36	5.66	8.46
April	4.63	3.60	2.83	11.10	4.53	4.95
May	2.03	1.40	1.95	3.71	2.05	3.34
June	5.81	3.64	1.82	8.56	5.69	3.73
July	1.01	7.71	3.18	1.93	13.13	3.95
August ...	1.70	2.39	1.54	2.86	2.64	1.66
September...	6.38	4.71	3.85	10.75	5.29	4.42
October ...	6.90	2.59	4.51	9.24	4.96	5.05
Novmeber ..	5.00	5.92	1.85	11.96	7.94	2.71
December ..	3.93	4.82	4.11	6.13	17.22	9.39
	47.28	49.22	42.59	82.69	85.13	79.00

†Llynyfan is the source of supply for the Llanelly Rural District. It is 1,634 feet above sea level, and is naturally very much higher than in the other parts of the County. It has not been included in arriving at the average rainfall for the whole County. It is, therefore, given apart.

Monthly Summary of Income

For the month of _____

Year _____

No.	Particulars	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total
1	Salary				
2	Dividends				
3	Interest				
4	Gifts				
5	Other income				
6	Total				
7	Less: Expenses				
8	Rent				
9	Food				
10	Clothing				
11	Transportation				
12	Utilities				
13	Insurance				
14	Medical				
15	Education				
16	Other				
17	Total Expenses				
18	Net Income				

 Signature of Taxpayer

 Signature of Preparer

 Date

“VITAL STATISTICS.”

Vital Statistics	...	...	...	...	1
Causes of Death	...	...	...	...	2
Summary of Vaccination Returns			...	...	3
Notification of Infectious Diseases			...	...	4

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Name of District	Estima- ted Popula- tion for 1937	Nett Births		Deaths Regis- tered in District.		Transferable Deaths.		Deaths under 1 year.		Area of District in Acres.	Census. 1931.
		No.	Rate per 1000 Popula- tion.	No.	Rate per 1000 Popula- tion.	Outward.	Inward.	No.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.		Total Popula- tion at all ages.
						Non-Residents registered in District.	Residents registered in District.				
URBAN											
Llanelly ...	37120	552	14.8	437	11.7	44	23	31	56.1	2069	38416
Carmarthen ...	10950	157	14.3	145	13.2	112	3	7	44.5	5160	10310
Llandilo ...	1909	27	14.1	33	17.2	1	11	2	74.07	304	1886
Llandovery ...	2032	16	7.8	19	9.3	2	2	...	...	1266	1980
Kidwelly ...	2960	45	15.2	52	17.5	...	6	3	66.6	2854	3159
Newcastle Emlyn	791	8	10.1	12	15.1	2	2	...	...	208	763
Ammanford ...	6958	87	12.5	96	13.7	2	14	5	57.5	944	7164
Burry Port ...	5408	74	13.6	59	10.9	...	8	...	...	1374	5755
Cwmamman ...	4962	56	11.2	49	9.8	3	10	3	53.5	756	5217
Total ...	73090	1022	13.9	902	12.3	166	79	51	49.9	4935	74650
RURAL											
Llanelly ...	36420	493	13.5	410	11.2	15	75	28	56.7	51367	37266
Carmarthen ...	28180	441	15.6	444	15.7	6	75	30	68.02	202622	29269
Llandilo-fawr ...	27750	402	14.4	329	11.8	9	44	18	44.7	236706	28875
Newcastle Emlyn	8650	128	14.7	153	17.6	4	16	11	85.9	82842	9040
Total ...	101000	1464	14.4	1336	13.2	34	210	87	59.4	573537	104450
Urban Districts...	73090	1022	13.9	902	12.3	166	79	51	49.9	14935	74650
Rural Districts...	101000	1464	14.4	1336	13.2	34	210	87	59.4	573537	104450
Whole County ...	174090	2486	14.2	2238	12.8	200	289	138	55.5	588472	179100
England & Wales			14.9		12.4				58.0		

TABLE III. SUMMARY OF VACCINATION OFFICERS' RETURNS RENDERED TO THE REGISTRAR GENERAL RESPECTING THE VACCINATION OF CHILDREN WHOSE BIRTHS WERE REGISTERED FROM 1st JANUARY to 31st DECEMBER, 1936.

Vaccination Districts.	No. of Births entered in Birth Lists as registered during 1936.	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1938 in the Vaccination Register.					No. of these Births which remained Un-entered In the Vaccination Register on account of			Number of these Births remaining on the 31st January, 1938, neither duly entered in the Vaccination Reg. nor temporarily accounted for in the Report Book	Total No. of Certificates of successful Primary Vaccination of Children under 14 received during the Calendar Year 1937.	No. of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection actually received by the Vaccination Officer irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate, during 1937.
		Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small Pox.	No. of Statutory Declarations received.	Died Un-vaccinated.	Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removal to Districts the Vaccination Officers of which have been apprised.	Removal to places unknown or which cannot be reached.			
Llanelli Urban	527	297	...	...	116	28	75	2	9	...	263	171
Llanelli Rural	225	82	...	...	47	9	87	...	...	...	99	45
Llannon	169	86	...	...	32	5	43	...	3	...	90	28
Pembrey	181	57	...	...	67	9	48	...	...	...	56	59
Conwil	79	73	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	88	3
St. Clears	73	65	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	71	8
Llangendeirne	193	144	...	...	11	7	...	...	1	30	117	29
Carmarthen	206	131	...	...	39	11	...	7	5	13	180	38
Llandeibie	350	133	...	...	139	13	...	...	...	65	133	143
Llandilo	109	87	...	...	6	7	3	1	3	2	93	14
Llandovery	113	84	...	...	22	3	3	1	...	...	74	15
Llanboidy	71	9	...	...	12	2	...	1	...	47	33	27
Llanybyther	42	26	...	...	7	1	2	...	2	4	17	10
Cenarth Llanfihangel-ar-Arth, ...												
Llangeler, Penboyr, etc....	83	38	...	...	4	10	...	...	...	31	23	12
	2421	1312	...	...	510	110	261	12	24	192	1327	602

TABLE IV. CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES "NOTIFIED" DURING THE YEAR ON THE WEEKLY RETURNS.

Name of District.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Erysipelas.	Measles*	Ophthalmia.	Pneumonia (All Forms.)	Dysentery.	Cerebro Spinal Fever.	Chicken Pox.	Acute Poli-myelitis.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Food Poisoning.	Meningitis.	Relapsing Fever.
Urban Districts.																		
Llanelly	33	107	6	3	5	11	...	9	45	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	...
Carmarthen	15	2	1	1	1	5	...	...	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Llandilo	2	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Llandovery	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kidwelly	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newcastle Emlyn	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Ammanford	27	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burry Port	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cwmamman	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	92	115	7	6	7	26	...	9	81	6	1	6	1	2	1	1	1
Rural Districts.																		
Llanelly	48	119	...	1	1	6	...	3	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carmarthen	53	38	...	...	2	5	...	3	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Llandilo-fawr	55	17	...	1	3	6	8	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newcastle Emlyn	8	...	1	1	1	...	5	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total	164	174	1	3	7	17	13	7	79	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Urban Area	92	115	7	6	7	26	...	9	81	6	1	6	1	2	1	1	1
Rural Area	164	174	1	3	7	17	13	7	79	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Whole County	256	289	8	9	14	43	13	16	160	7	1	6	1	4	1	1	1

*Not compulsorily Notifiable.



